

Plans  
Internal  
isions

Admitting  
Members

ONE, England, May 22 — Common Market ministers reached broad today on the need to formal operations of an Economic Community accepting new

he main outcome of informal talks, in n of medieval Leeds here, on the impact eted eventual mem- Greece, Portugal and

to journalists after French Foreign Min- de Giscard said re had singled out is for updating ESC

monity had not since it was enlarged nine members four Mr. de Giscard

a many complex le- ing a further en- he said. "In some ill be able to move / than in others." two areas of com- livity that required

on to these two ap- l on Page 2, Col. 1)

Under Amnesty Announced in Madrid

Issue Prisoners Freed, Flown to Belgium

May 22 (AP)—Five Basque terrorists were flown today, the police

h military plans took om an air base near Brussels. The prison- ners of the separatist a ETA, whose initials Basque Land and Lib-

e convicted in 1970 by rial and all five were o die. However, the were committed to ing from 30 years to n by Franco, who died ago.

e freed under an am- ed Friday by Premier rez and his Cabinet. n was made hours d of Basque militants industrialist Jarier ger from his home in asque stronghold. Bar- week, strikes had all own the Basque prov- thwestern Spain.

ition of Release said the abduction of Berger was an attempt e June 15 elections, a free vote in 41 years. e interference with the government said any isomers going free un- amnesty must remain country for the dura- rison terms.

who left today were e Xarier Larena Mar- e Maria Dorronsoro- lario Onandia Nat- uardo Uriarte Romero Gorostidi Artoia. er 18 Basque separa- o free under the new an if they, too, promise Spain. The amnesty ill apply to 80 non- tical prisoners as well, e sources said, by King Juan Carlos ad freed 600 political in recent months. The trikes in the Basque e aimed at forcing the to declare a universal

Asionaria Speaks

Spain, May 22 (Reu- lances Ibaruri, La Pasio- the Spanish Civil War, e her first speech since d on Page 2, Col. 3)

Our Readers

is planned action by unions, the Interna- lerald Tribune will not to publish editions of the day of a French strike.



CONFERRING—Perey Gobeza (left), editor of South Africa's largest black newspaper, meets with U.S. Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young in Johannesburg Saturday night.

Also Meets Business Leaders

Young Exhorts South Africa Blacks

From Wire Dispatches  
JOHANNESBURG, May 22—Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, expressed the belief today that Washington's involvement in southern Africa implies a commitment to provide long-term economic aid.

Before departing for Lusaka, Zambia, this evening, Mr. Young, who arrived here yesterday, also accused the Rhodesian and South African governments of being responsible for the bad health of blacks, advocated boycotts by South African blacks for political ends and, dramatizing his commitment to majority rule here, joined in singing black Africa's nationalist anthem.

Mr. Young said at a news conference that drastic change in

white-ruled, predominantly black southern African territories does not have to be violent.

"I think that within the market system, when it is encouraged to function fairly, when blacks do have access to capital, even things like land reform can occur without massive disruption," he said.

"That requires, I think, international assistance over a long haul and, even though we have not specified it as such, I think that is implicit in the kind of commitment that the United States is making in its dealings in southern Africa."

"Systematic Oppression" Washington is at the forefront of a Western drive to bring non-racist government to South-West Africa (Namibia), and Rhodesia, administered by South Africa,

which Mr. Young constantly referred to as Zimbabwe.

Mr. Young is on record as saying "systematic oppression" by Rhodesia's white-minority government has resulted in lower life spans for blacks, greater infant mortality, malnutrition and disease. Asked what he meant, he said:

"I think that's self-explanatory. And I think it not only applies to Rhodesia. I think, with minor qualifications, it would apply to South Africa as well."

"How can you say that?" shouted a South African newsman.

"I just did," Mr. Young replied. The outspoken diplomat said, "I sure would," when asked if he would like to see black South Africans carry out economic boycotts of the type the U.S. civil rights movement advocated in the 1960s.

Asked if he had any advice for the residents of Soweto, the black township where riots last June sparked off nationwide unrest, Mr. Young said his advice was "Keep the faith."

He said, "I'd love to return to South Africa," and that Washington's current role is to draw the attention of the South African government to "the pressures of history."

Earlier, Mr. Young appeared at an American reception, when he joined about 150 black and mulatto community leaders in singing "Gob Bless Africa." Gatscha Buthelesi, a Zulu chief, followed it with the black-power salute and the nationalist cry "Amandla" (power), and the crowd responded "Ngawethu" (is ours).

Meets Business Leaders

Last night, Mr. Young told business leaders that they held the key to social change in this country, a change he said would be necessary to stave off economic deterioration.

In a speech that would have won rousing cheers from the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Young upheld the supremacy of a free market system and urged his audience of 200 business leaders, most of them white, to give this country's black masses a stake in the economy and so insure its growth and survival.

"People will vote their interest, not their ideology," Mr. Young said. "One of the good things about South Africa is that nobody has anywhere to go and you have no choice but to work it out or fight it out and I hope you work it out."

Speaking today to a group of editors, Mr. Young said he con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Wealthy Foreigners Flock to N.Y.C. as 'Haven' From Taxes, Unrest

By John J. Goldman

NEW YORK, May 22.—Once, the "huddled masses" sailed in steerage to Ellis Island to seek a better life in New York City. Now, it's a bit different.

"We ought to change the sign on the Statue of Liberty to make it read: 'This time around, send us your rich,'" says Felix Rohatyn, an international investment banker who is chairman of New York's Municipal Assistance Corp.

And that is what some nations seem to be doing: New York City is becoming a guided melting pot.

New York's fiscal crisis has hastened the flight of middle-class U.S. families to the suburbs but wealthy Europeans, South Americans, Asians and Arabs are moving into Manhattan. Many of these people see the United

States as the last bastion of capitalism and property rights.

"It is the last haven—that is a phrase that seems to say it all for many of our customers," said Clark Halstead, vice-president of Sotheby Parke Bernet International Realty Corp.

"The laws are still pretty firm. The institutions are still pretty firm," a prominent Arab businessman who now keeps an apartment in Manhattan said of the United States.

The new arrivals have created a boom market in superluxe Fifth and Park Avenue cooperative apartments—so much so that the owner of a fine Fifth Avenue co-op with a panoramic view of Central Park found this month that he could have sold it for a \$75,000 profit just six months after he moved in. "Half the really large apart-

ments with prices in excess of \$400,000 are going to foreigners," Mr. Halstead said. "Multinationals, Europeans see New York as the realm of the 1970s." Other real estate executives agree.

"We are getting a tremendous number of foreign people taking apartments," said Lewis Rudin, executive vice-president of Rudin Management Co., Inc. "It is a major influx."

"I recently sold one for \$300,000," said Joseph Yagoroff, president of David Day Realty. "These were people who frankly feel Europe has a little problem and they want to protect themselves."

While New York City has lost 504,000 jobs in the last decade, some foreign businessmen, especially bankers, are beginning to view the metropolitan area as a promised land.

"New York and the United States look like a very stable situation," said Osborn Elliott, the city's deputy mayor for economic development. "I've been to three foreign bank openings in the last three weeks."

Last year, 10 foreign manufacturers and 21 banks opened branches here. "I get visitors once a month asking me where they should locate," said David Bell, president of Dony Silk, the Manhattan-based U.S. subsidiary of Ratti, the Italian silk manufacturer and designer.

Number of Branches

Since 1970, the number of foreign banks with branches in New York has grown from 47 with assets of \$10.5 billion to 91 with assets of \$40.2 billion. Arrivals include banks from the Netherlands, England, Italy, Colombia,

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, West Germany, Israel, France, Japan, Pakistan, Hong Kong, Spain, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Iran, South Korea and, of course, Switzerland.

"Foreign banks are probably the biggest growth business Mayor (Abraham) Beame has going for him," said a top official of one of the city's domestic banks. "It really is one of the few growth industries in New York City."

The reasons for the bank influx are simple: The dollar is far more stable than many other currencies; banks can increase their business by following companies at home to U.S. shores and New York long has been a center of international money trading.

The reasons for the influx of rich people taking up residence in Manhattan are more complex.

Mondale Sees U.K. Leaders After Consultation With Tito

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, May 22.—Vice-President Mondale arrived here today after two days of talks with President Tito and other Yugoslav leaders in Belgrade.

Mr. Mondale said he looked forward to meeting Prime Minister James Callaghan and other British officials to discuss "the many issues of common concern."

He said he intended to report to Mr. Callaghan and Foreign Secretary David Owen on his meeting in Vienna with Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa. That meeting was part of a U.S. effort to encourage change in the policies of racial segregation and minority rule in southern Africa.

Mr. Mondale is scheduled to depart for Washington tomorrow, ending a 10-day tour in Europe.

Especially on Rhodesia

"I will be reporting principally on my meeting with Mr. Vorster and I would think especially on Rhodesia," Mr. Mondale told reporters on his plane while going from Belgrade to London.

"I think we did make some progress," he said. "The Vorster government agreed in the language I recited at the [Vienna] news conference to a constitution and elections in 1978."

"And I think that is a very hopeful development," Mr. Mondale said.

The Vice-President was met at

London Airport by Defense Secretary Fred Mulley.

He was dining tonight with Mr. Callaghan at Chequers, the country residence of British prime ministers, after meeting in the afternoon with Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey.

Human Rights Issues

Yesterday in Belgrade, President Tito, in an unmistakable reference to President Carter's human rights policy, politely but firmly told Mr. Mondale that he would not be lectured on the subject of civil rights in Yugoslavia.

On the whole, however, the goodwill visit to the Eastern European country that long ago broke away from Soviet tutelage seemed to have been a success.

Marshal Tito, who will be 85 years old Wednesday, noted that Belgrade will be the site June 15 of a conference to discuss the Helsinki accords on European security, which includes provisions on human rights agreed to by 35 nations from the Western bloc and Communist nations. He then said of his talks with Mr. Mondale, "We have expressed our concern about a campaign that has been led in some countries about democracy and human rights."

Although he did not mention Mr. Carter or the United States, the allusion seemed clear. Mr. Mondale said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

New Foreign Policy Approach

Carter Details Global Goals, Seeks Broader Cooperation

From Wire Dispatches

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 22.—President Carter, concluding that the system of Western alliances established after World War II under U.S. leadership no longer suffices to meet the challenge of international conditions, today proposed a broader international system.

Speaking at commencement exercises at the University of Notre Dame, Mr. Carter said the United States has risen to world eminence since World War II and noted it has helped build the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and similar institutions.

"That system could not last forever unchanged," Mr. Carter said.

The United States, Mr. Carter believed, should shape a new, wider international system, involving more countries and a greater degree of collaboration. He said the United States would "cooperate more closely" with the nations of Latin America, Africa and Asia, and stated: "We know that a peaceful world cannot exist one-third rich and two-thirds hungry."

"It is a new world that calls for a new American foreign policy—a policy based on constant decency in its values and on optimism in the historical vision."

Inspire, Persuade

"We can no longer have a policy solely for the industrial nations as the foundation of global stability, but we must continue—confidently—our efforts to inspire, and to persuade, and to lead," he said.

His priorities would be to continue expression of concern for human rights, to continue working with the other industrial democracies, to seek more stable relationships with the Soviet Union and China, to demonstrate more interest in developing countries and to deal more concretely with global problems such as the arms race and the nuclear weapons spread.

Mr. Carter, saying the United States must strive to improve relations with the Soviet Union and China, declared that "our policy must encourage all countries to rise above narrow national interests and work together to solve... formidable global problems."

He said past U.S. policy has been guided by the principles that Soviet expansion must be contained and "the corresponding belief in the importance of an

almost exclusive alliance among non-Communist nations on both sides of the Atlantic."

He said the situation has changed and that "historical trends have weakened its foundation."

"Being confident of our own future, we are now free of that inordinate fear of Communism which once led us to embrace any dictator who joined us in our fear," the President said.

"For too many years we have

been willing to adopt the flawed principles and tactics of our adversaries, sometimes abandoning our values for theirs," he said.

"We fought fire with fire, never thinking that fire is better fought with water. This approach failed—with Vietnam, the best example of its intellectual and moral poverty," Mr. Carter declared.

"I believe in détente with the Soviet Union," Mr. Carter said. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

After 'Framework' Accord

Vance, Gromyko Note SALT Hurdles Ahead

By Bernard Gwertzman

GENEVA, May 22 (NYT).—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said yesterday that the United States and the Soviet Union had reached agreement on "a common framework" for ending the impasse in the negotiations for a new strategic arms accord but he added that "substantial differences" still remained to be settled.

The cautious tone of Mr. Vance's remarks was more than echoed by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. At the airport before returning to Moscow, Mr. Gromyko told reporters that, while there had been progress on a certain number of questions, this did not mean there was "already progress on the road to a solution of the main problems," repeating the same kind of sharp comments that he made in Moscow when Mr. Vance's previous trip ended in disagreement. Mr. Gromyko said:

"From all I can gather, the United States has not given up its attempts to achieve unilateral advantages, nor has the United States given up its attempt to conclude an agreement that

would undermine the security of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Gromyko said that major, serious difficulties remain, and that progress recorded in Geneva was only "a station along the way."

U.S. officials, when told of Mr. Gromyko's remarks, professed not to be upset. They pointed to the positive tone of a joint communiqué and the actual agreement that was worked out between Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko. The officials speculated that "a Soviet foreign minister's remarks reflected the ongoing bargaining progress and the Soviet resistance to Mr. Vance's call for 'deep cuts' in the arms limitation ceiling."

Mr. Vance, in his press conference before his departure for Washington, avoided any criticism of the Soviet Union and stressed, instead, the degree of achievement here. He said, however, that on the specific problems there were "serious differences."

The main new development was Mr. Vance's disclosure that the two sides had agreed on a unique three-tier framework formula as a way of advancing progress toward limiting each side's long-range heavy bombers and intercontinental ballistic missile launchers now and in the future. The formula seems to be an effort to reconcile some of the key differences and to allow each side to claim that its basic goals were being met.

The details were still scanty but from what Mr. Vance said at his press conference, these are the elements of the three-tier framework that he hopes will lead to a solution, although he carefully avoided predicting a date when this would occur.

• A Soviet-U.S. treaty, based

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Focus on Turkey

In the second half of today's edition is a special report. Focus on Turkey.



Maj. Gen. John Singlaub

Carter Shifts General Over Korea Opinion

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, May 22 (WP).—President Carter yesterday removed Maj. Gen. John Singlaub as chief of staff of U.S. forces in South Korea for publicly criticizing Mr. Carter's plan to withdraw U.S. troops from Korea as a mistake that would lead to war.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown announced Gen. Singlaub's dismissal as chief of staff less than an hour after the general, in a statement issued at the Pentagon, said he was resigning. Gen. Singlaub's remarks of last week, Mr. Brown said, "Public statements by Gen. Singlaub inconsistent with announced national security policy have made it very difficult for him to carry out the duties of his present assignment in Korea."

"I have, therefore, recommended to the President that Gen. Singlaub be reassigned and with the President's concurrence I have directed the secretary of the Army to take action to that effect."

It was the first such disciplinary action of a U.S. general since President Harry S. Truman recalled and dismissed Gen. Douglas MacArthur from command of U.S. and United Nations forces in Korea in April, 1951.

Gen. Singlaub's new assignment was not announced. He will retain his two-star rank.

Gen. Singlaub, a much decorated war hero with 33 years in the Army, said through an Army spokesman that he "accepts the decision of reassignment" and is "looking forward" to whatever new job he will undertake.

"In order to put this matter to rest, Gen. Singlaub has decided not to give interviews or make any comments," the spokesman said, adding that Gen. Singlaub would testify Wednesday before the investigations subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee.

"He's tired but I think he understands and accepts the decision of reassignment," said Maj. Gen. Gordon Hill, the Army's chief of public affairs, moments after talking with Gen. Singlaub.

"Plans are he will go back to Korea to wind up his affairs and get his wife and whatever his belongings are, and by that time he should have his reassignment; orders and he'll proceed from there."

The reassignment orders may be issued early this week, Gen. Hill said.

The views that got Gen. Singlaub into trouble were given to The Washington Post's Tokyo bureau chief John Saar in an interview published last Thursday. Gen. Singlaub said that he and many other senior military officers challenge the wisdom of Mr. Carter's plan to remove U.S. troops from South Korea in a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



## Acutis Events in Israel

## Carter to Invite Begin to U.S. After He Is Named Premier

WASHINGTON, May 22 (UPI).—President Carter says he will invite Menachem Begin, leader of the victorious rightist Likud party in Israel's national elections last week, to visit Washington last week after Mr. Begin is officially designated to form a new Israeli government.

But Mr. Carter told a group of visiting editors he did not intend to communicate with Mr. Begin until Israel's President has designated him as the man to assemble the new governing coalition.

In his first public comment on the May 17 Israeli elections, Mr. Carter said he hoped "that the election of Mr. Begin will not be a step backward toward the achievement of peace."

Mr. Begin seems likely to become Israel's next prime minister despite the announced refusal of the Labor party, which has governed the Jewish state for all 23 years of its existence, to enter a coalition with Likud. And he may intend to reverse 10 years of Israeli policy con-

cerning Arab lands that it now occupies.

Mr. Carter told the editors in a question-and-answer session held Friday, but not released until yesterday, that the United States is "being very reticent about making any statements concerning the Israeli election until we can understand the prospects of the new government as it relates to possible peace settlements."

He said he doubted he would know or even have a firm opinion on how much that has changed until I have a personal meeting with him.

Mr. Carter said he had not been in touch with Mr. Begin since the election and "until the President designates Mr. Begin as the one to put the government together, I don't intend to communicate with him."

Mr. Carter also said that whether he feels he should honor commitments made by former President Richard Nixon to Middle East countries "depends on what those commitments were."

Those made "in an official capacity, by the President, by the secretary of state, by the secretary of defense, often with the knowledge of Congress, I feel that it is binding on me to carry those commitments out," he said. "As an example, he said he 'would feel constrained' to honor former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's promise to Israeli leaders that 'there would be no recognition on our part of the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) prior to the PLO's recognition of Israel's right to exist, right to exist permanently.'"

## Begin Meets U.S. Envoy

TEL AVIV, May 22 (Reuters).—Mr. Begin sought today to allay U.S. fears that his hard-line views increased the danger of a new Middle East war.

Mr. Begin, whose Likud party swept to victory in last week's general election, interrupted a brief vacation for a working lunch with the new U.S. ambassador, Samuel Lewis.

No details of the two-hour meeting were announced but a Likud party source said Mr. Begin "explained some of his views to revise the distorted picture of the mass media that his election meant war."

Only Mr. Begin, Mr. Lewis and Stanley Moss, U.S. public affairs counselor-at-large whose home the luncheon was held—were present, the source said.

Mr. Begin made a slashing counterattack last night on foreign media, he said, who had pictured him as "an ogre, anxious to start war."

"And even as some of these newspapers and television stations are using me to frighten children, they continue to describe [PLO leader Yasser] Arafat as a 'freedom fighter,'" he said at a meeting of U.S. Jewish communal leaders.

## 79 West Bank Arabs Held

TEL AVIV, May 22 (AP).—Security forces have arrested 79 Arabs suspected of belonging to guerrilla groups in the occupied West Bank during recent weeks, the military command said yesterday.

A communiqué said seven separatist guerrilla cells were discovered in the West Bank towns of Jenin, Ramallah, Hebron and Jericho.

The detainees were caught in possession of arms and explosives, the communiqué said. They were charged with carrying out several sabotage operations in the West Bank during the last three years.



The five Basques, granted self-exile by Spain, at press conference yesterday in Brussels.

## Five Basque Prisoners Released, Flown to Belgium

(Continued from Page 1) returning to Spain from 38 years of exile in the Soviet Union.

To a cheering audience at a Communist party rally here, she proclaimed her allegiance to the Soviet Union.

In contrast, the party general secretary, Santiago Carrillo, did not mention the Soviet Union in his speech to the rally. He said the party was devoted to democracy and freedom.

More than 10,000 Communists

and other sympathizers gave an emotional welcome to the 81-year-old Mrs. Ibaruri as she appeared on the podium in this Basque capital.

In her 10-minute speech, Mrs. Ibaruri, president of the Spanish Communist party, wiped away tears when she talked of the Spanish exiles who died fighting with Soviet troops during World War II. Her own son, a lieutenant in the Soviet Army, was killed at Stalingrad.

A native Basque, she will be running as a candidate in her old

Asturias mining constituency in the elections.

## Red Leader Injured

CIUDAD REAL, Spain, May 22 (AP).—Communist labor leader Marcelino Camacho was hospitalized with serious injuries after a traffic accident near the village of Manzanares Friday.

The police said Mr. Camacho's car was involved in a collision with another car as he was traveling to Puertollano in this province in southern Spain to attend a Communist meeting.

## Worried About U.S. Opinion

## Vorster Urges Envoys to Improve Image

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, May 22 (NYT).—

Prime Minister John Vorster yesterday urged South African ambassadors in North America and Europe on his talks with Vice President Mondale here Thursday and Friday. Mr. Vorster reportedly urged the ambassadors to

help improve their country's image in the United States and other Western countries.

New diplomatic and public relations efforts by South Africa are believed to have been discussed in the closed session yesterday.

Mr. Vorster, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha, the ambassadors and officials from Pretoria met at the residence of the South African ambassador to Austria on the outskirts of Vienna. The residence was guarded by Austrian police and by South African security men who are accompanying Mr. Vorster.

The South African government chief was scheduled to return home today.

[Reuters reported that Mr. Vorster met today in Geneva with Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouët-Boigny—at Mr. Vorster's request, Ivory Coast officials said.]

Mr. Vorster said afterward: "Like us, the Ivory Coast is aware that it will be in Africa's interest to find acceptable settlements in Rhodesia and South-West Africa. I have the decided impression that his is not a voice calling in the wilderness but that there are in fact many African countries anxious about Marxist imperialism in Africa."

Seeking Contacts  
Mr. Botha said in an interview before yesterday's briefing session that all of South Africa's diplomats had standing instructions to seek contacts with representatives of black African countries. Such informal soundings, even though they may be inconsequential, are clearly meant to prove that the government in Pretoria is not racist.

The foreign minister declared that South Africa was in touch confidentially with "quite a number of black African governments" and that new approaches were being considered.

Mr. Botha, who was South African ambassador in Washington and to the United Nations until March, made it plain that U.S. opinion of his country was one of his main worries.

Mr. Vorster also shows deep

concern about what Americans think of South Africa.

"I don't say that Americans are ill-informed" on South Africa, Mr. Vorster remarked in a meeting with newsmen after Mr. Mondale's departure from Vienna yesterday. "But I often wondered whether the interpretation of their information is correct."

Mr. Vorster said the strategic importance of southern Africa "wasn't mentioned for a moment" in his talks with Mr. Mondale and that "not a word had been said about the vast uranium fields in South-West Africa (Namibia), or other nuclear matters."

## Young Visits South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

sidered President Carter "an African."

"I think Jimmy Carter is an African. [Because] he comes out of the same rural, hard-headed stock. He's been dealing with folks like President John Vorster all his life. He's every bit as tough as anybody here."

While he was saying this jestingly, the smile came off some of the editors' faces when he added: "I think you have met your match [in Carter]. We are not about to give up [preserving South Africa for racial change]."

## Maputo Declaration

MAPUTO, Mozambique, May 22 (UPI).—The weeklong UN conference on Rhodesia and Namibia ended yesterday with adoption of a "Maputo declaration" and "program of action" for achieving black-majority rule in those countries.

But the United States, Canada, Britain and other members of the European Common Market "disassociated" themselves from certain articles which, they said, could harm current negotiations under way to seek a peaceful transfer of power in Rhodesia and Namibia.

These countries specifically objected to articles demanding an arms embargo against South Africa "without any exceptions or reservations" and an extension of sanctions against Rhodesia to include postal services, telecommunications and travel.

The two documents will now be forwarded to the UN General Assembly for action.

## An exclusive collection of summer shirts

FOR summer wear, the most comfortable fabric is unquestionably Swiss voile. Now, Lanvin 2 has more than 200 different shirt styles in the finest Swiss voiles, and all are Lanvin 2 exclusives (from F. 260).

For your vacation by the sea, you'll delight in the lively extravagance of some of our splashier prints, but you will also find discreet patterns to wear with light summer suits — and even with ties.

Something new: 100% cotton peasant shirts. Short-sleeved and collarless, they are available in a wide variety of prints (F. 325).



LANVIN

2, rue Cambon, Paris 1er - Tél. 260.35.53

## Under 'Denationalization' Plan

## Belgians Back in Business in Zaire

By David Lamb

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 22.—Four years after their businesses were confiscated without compensation, the Belgians are returning to Zaire at the invitation of the government to reclaim their stake in the economy.

For both Zaire (the former Belgian Congo) and Belgium, it is an experiment fraught with caution, risk and swallowed pride. Never before has an African nation reversed itself and embarked on such an extensive program of denationalization designed to return industries to their former colonial owners.

"The businessmen are returning with caution," Belgian Ambassador E. Rittweger de Moor said. "I won't say they're prospering yet but some are showing a modest profit and their confidence is increasing in the feasibility of the plan."

In the seven months since President Mobutu Sese Seko admitted that Zaire could not survive without foreign expertise and money, 100 nationalized industries and large businesses have been returned to the Belgians. The number of Belgians here fell to 18,000 from 30,000 in the mid-1970s, but has climbed back to 25,000.

## Momentum for Recovery

"I think we have the momentum for recovery," a Belgian businessman said. "This country has staggering economic potential and staggering economic problems. But the first thing it needs is organization."

The economic collapse and the planned rescue of Zaire has gone through three distinct stages. First, in 1973, was "Zairianization." Mr. Mobutu expelled the Asian merchants and expropriated virtually every industry, business and shop. Belgium's loss alone was conservatively estimated at \$500 million.

At that time, about 350 prominent Belgian families ran Zaire for all practical purposes, although the United States and some European countries also had substantial interests.

The Belgians operated the copper-mining industry, controlled the banks, owned most of the industries and ran many of the coffee, tea, rubber and palm oil plantations.

## Production Tumbled

The Belgians' departure was a disaster. Plantations and industries were mismanaged by the new operators and production tumbled. Many facilities were handed over to Mr. Mobutu's cronies, who formed a new class of super-rich elite. In 1974 Zaire imported more Mercedes-Benz automobiles than any country in the world.

Mr. Mobutu admitted that he had accomplished little except to rob Peter to pay Paul. In November, 1975, he announced a program of "radicalization" in which the state took over the industries and businesses previously given to individual Zairians.

Former colonial owners were offered 40 per cent of their businesses back but without the promise of management control. There were few takers.

## 50 Years Under Belgium

The stage-two plan did not work either and Zaire—amid of civil corruption, inflation, a drop in copper prices and Mr. Mobutu's own lavish spending—slid further into economic chaos. The country accumulated a heavy international debt, including \$500 million in commercial bank loans. Stores exhausted their supplies and agricultural production declined perilously.

When it was granted indepen-

## London Stop By Mondale

(Continued from Page 1) shal Tito added, "I have said that I consider that no approach can be addressed to Yugoslavia in this connection."

He went on to say that his country is one of the "most open in the world" and that citizens are permitted to travel freely abroad both as tourists and as workers in other European countries, an assessment endorsed by U.S. officials.

He has, on the other hand, at times cracked down on dissidents in the Yugoslav Communist party and among intellectuals.

In an apparent reference to such cases, Marshal Tito said, "We could never accept the idea that democracy is in danger in Yugoslavia because of some mistakes taken against individuals, just a few people, on the basis of our Constitution and law."

There seemed to be no sense of confrontation or anger in the remarks but merely a warning that Yugoslavia did not wish to be lectured by anyone.

dence from Belgium in 1960, after 50 years under the administration of the Brussels government, Zaire was the world's second-largest producer of palm oil, with exports of 183,000 tons annually. Today it exports 39,000 tons and if the trend continues it will be importing palm oil by 1990.

With Zaire apparently headed toward bankruptcy, Mr. Mobutu reversed himself again in November. His new plan was denationalization. Although not affecting plantations, the copper industry or small businesses, stage three invited most former foreign businessmen to return to Zaire to reclaim 100-per-cent ownership of their companies.

The businessmen who turned are expected, within years, to sell up to 40 of their stock to Zaire to include Zairian par their operations.

The copper industry, expected to earn about 100 million this year, will not be nationalized. But Brussels has a stake in the industry because a Belgian company contracted to provide maintenance, purchasing and services. About 3,000 are employed by the state company.

© Los Angeles Times

## Vance and Gromyko Stress Problems Remaining on S

(Continued from Page 1)

on the 1974 Vladivostok accord, to run until 1985 with the force level for each side at or somewhat below the 2,400 total of bombers and missile launchers called for in Vladivostok.

A protocol to the treaty to last for three years after the signing. The protocol would presumably take care of such controversial issues as the U.S. Cruise missile and the Soviet bomber known as the Backfire.

A statement of general principles to guide negotiations for the follow-on negotiations for the next treaty. These principles would include some of the ideas in the U.S. proposal that was rejected by the Russians when Mr. Vance was in Moscow in March, such as major reductions below the 2,400 total and other significant disarmament measures.

Mr. Vance made it clear, however, that while the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed on the three different parts of what he called an "interdependent" package, they had not resolved the question of what weapons systems should be included in which of the three tiers.

"Substantial differences on a number of issues" remain, he said. Later on, he said: "I think there has been some progress toward resolving the issues but serious differences have remained. It is not clear that they are difficult to work out and will be difficult to work out."

What seems evident is that, in the prolonged discussions that have taken place between the United States and the Soviet Union since Mr. Vance's unsuccessful mission to Moscow, the two sides have discussed ways of

seeking a compromise far from an accord on a treaty that the Vladivostok accord followed and that the missile not be omitted consideration. They had of the deep-cut proposal as the Vladivostok agreement resented the second U.S. for deferring both the Cruise and Backfire to a treaty.

The United States on hand, under Mr. Carter determined to make toward actually reducing of nuclear arms.

Thus, the three-tier might meet the Soviet, calling for a treaty to Vladivostok. The protocol to be a way of handling called "gray-area" weapons as Cruise missiles and I.

On the Middle East, other major subject discussed communiqué repeated of both sides to seek a ring of the Geneva conference the fall and said that sides were co-chairmen conference there would be consultations at the sadorial level.

As to further negotiations pending strategic issues, Mr. Vance said it would be held in Geneva level of the strategic situation delegations, the five capitals at the amb level, and at another Gromyko meeting still scheduled.

Mr. Vance said that for a visit to Washington Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, discussed but he said not exclude such a visit

## Carter Details Foreign Policy Seeks Wider Global System

(Continued from Page 1)

"to me it means progress toward peace."

"But that progress must be both comprehensive and reciprocal. We cannot have accommodation in one part of the world and the aggravation of conflicts in another."

There cannot be conflict by proxy, he said, alluding apparently to the forces of the West and the East poised against each other in Africa.

"Our policy must shape an international system that will last longer than secret deals," he said.

"We hope to persuade the Soviet Union that one country cannot impose the own social system upon another, either through direct military intervention or through the use of a client state's military force—as with the Cuban intervention in Angola," the President said.

He said that in southern Africa change must come promptly if it is to be peaceful.

"The time has come for the principle of majority rule to be the basis for political order, recognizing that in a democratic system the rights of the minority must also be protected," Mr. Carter said.

He also declared his determination to promote collective to inhibit the spread of arms around the world risk of friction with allies.

The address carried mat of the thinking of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's security adviser. It was second of two major address administration goals and last week, Mr. Carter sur ed his domestic approach, a speech before the United Workers in Los Angeles.

The President received many doctor of laws degrees today's commencement ceremony. Also receiving degrees were Most Rev. Donald Lamont Bishop of Umbell, Rt. Paulo Evaristo Cardinal Archbishop of Sao Paulo, Stephen Cardinal Kim, bishop of Seoul, all of have crusaded for human

tious time for a genuine ment since the beginning Arab-Israeli conflict. To opportunity pass could disaster, not only for the East, but perhaps for the national political and order as well," the President said.

He said the historic rift between the United States and Israel is not dependent on politics in either nation derived from our common for human freedom and a common search for peace.

Concerning China, Mr. Carter said he would like to see the United States and China bridge the differences between them. He said he would like to see Secretary of State Vance when Mr. Vance Peking later this year.

The President said he to "cooperate closely" with China, declaring that it "important" that relations be "normalized."

"We see American-Chinese relations as a central element of our global policy and a key force for global peace," he said, adding, "we hope a formula which can bridge the difficulties that separate us."

He also declared his determination to promote collective to inhibit the spread of arms around the world risk of friction with allies.

The address carried mat of the thinking of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's security adviser. It was second of two major address administration goals and last week, Mr. Carter sur ed his domestic approach, a speech before the United Workers in Los Angeles.

The President received many doctor of laws degrees today's commencement ceremony. Also receiving degrees were Most Rev. Donald Lamont Bishop of Umbell, Rt. Paulo Evaristo Cardinal Archbishop of Sao Paulo, Stephen Cardinal Kim, bishop of Seoul, all of have crusaded for human

Christian Dior

## SALES

Haute Couture and Fur, millinery, fabrics, shoes, coliffiches.

9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. ON WEDNESDAY MAY 25th AND FOLLOWING DAYS

32, avenue Montaigne - Paris 8°

## A THIRTY YEAR LINK WITH TURKEY

PAM AM, the world's most experienced airline, has been providing services to and from Turkey for 30 years.

Today PAN AM provides the only direct flight between Istanbul and New York, six times weekly. There are also convenient services from Istanbul to Tehran six times a week which continue on to Delhi, Karachi, Bangkok and Tokyo.

There are also additional services from Ankara to the U.S.A. via Frankfurt.

Ask a travel agent or call PAN AM anywhere in Europe.



## Pan Am's People



World's most experienced

## Two Royalist Groups Dissolved in Greece

ATHENS, May 22 (Reuters).—An Athens civil court yesterday ordered the dissolution of two royalist organizations, claiming to overthrow the Greek government.

The court said the aims of the organizations, the National Movement and the National Front, violated the Constitution, organizations have sought restoration of the monarchy abolished in 1974 following a referendum.

هكذا من الاول



## dson Looks to Talks Today

Aide Says Coastal Zones  
winning, Reducing High Seas

By Don Shannon

WASHINGTON, May 22.—For 1 States and other nations, the reopening of the Sea Conference at the United Nations is last chance to stop shrinking jurisdiction that 7 shrinking the high

the view of Elliot Richardson, new U.S. ambassador conference, which has been since 1973 to write maritime law. ed that the recent push nations, including the states, to extend their waters from the 12 to 200 miles of economic 200-300 miles of the world's

of a rule of law, we an absence of law himinately to anarchy," rison said.

Two Maps  
issued by his office his concern. A 1957 only South America l by thick bands of waters and exclusive es. A 1977 map, how- the North Sea and e north Atlantic closed re fishing zones and rritorial waters. In- claim of special archi- tics, and U.S., Cana- Soviet economic zones l much of the Pacific

ardson said he worried dency to convert 200- g zones into territorial appened in Argentina, ou, Ecuador and Co- rough "creeping juris-

ork session of the Law i Conference last year b almost no progress rnational meeting in ived some hopes that coming sixth session e forward. Mr. Rich- id that the split be- industrial and devel- ions over the exploita- eep-sea minerals has

ited States has insisted d mining must be open enterprise. The de- ations at first wanted complete control in an al authority.

**Irish Decision Deferred**  
LUXEMBOURG, May 22 (UPI).—The European Court of Justice deferred a decision today over whether new Irish fishing limits infringe on Common Market regulations and ordered the two sides to seek a compromise.

In February, Ireland imposed a unilateral ban on all fishing vessels of 100 feet or more from fishing in waters within 50 miles and 100 miles of its coast.

The Common Market Commission said that the Irish measures are contrary to the EEC's founding treaty.

**Hanoi Extends Waters**  
TOKYO, May 22 (AP).—Vietnam has proclaimed sovereignty over its 12-mile territorial waters and a 200-mile economic zone, Hanoi radio said yesterday. The broadcast, monitored here, said that the announcement was made May 12. No details were available.

Mr. Wolf and Mr. Gray sipped champagne together from paper cups while Mr. Hardberger's wife, Linda, hugged and kissed her husband and cracked confetti-filled eggs on his head.

"He asked for a ticker-tape parade and this is it," she said. Lindbergh arrived at 10:21 p.m. on May 21, 1927, to a tumultuous welcome by a huge crowd. He had flown his Spirit of St. Louis from Roosevelt Field, in Mineola, N.Y., to Paris in 33 hours and 30 minutes. The mail pilot, known as "the Lone Eagle," collected \$25,000 and became a folk hero. He died in 1974.

Official ceremonies to com-



LONG HAUL—A 23-truck caravan moves through Chicago suburb on its way to Washington with redwood logs as a protest to proposed expansion of the Redwood National Park in California. The loggers fear expansion of park will reduce the number of jobs.

3 U.S. Pilots Follow in Path  
Of Lindbergh 50 Years Later

PARIS, May 22 (AP).—U.S. pilots David Gray and Joe Wolf landed here yesterday in their single-engine planes after retracing Charles Lindbergh's nonstop, 3,600-mile flight from New York 50 years ago.

A third American, lawyer Philip Hardberger, leapfrogged more than 5,000 miles from Texas to Le Bourget Airport in another single-engine craft.

About 20 persons, mostly journalists and photographers, were on hand to greet Mr. Gray, who arrived at 12:52 p.m., 23 hours after he took off from Farmingdale, N.Y., in a white Piper Cherokee Lance.

Mr. Wolf landed minutes later in a white Turbo Cherokee Arrow-3, completing the same run in 22 hours 31 minutes.

Mr. Hardberger, in a white Bellanca Viking, touched down about 3 p.m. after a 41-hour, 12-minute flight over a seven-day period. He started in San Antonio, Texas, and stopped in White Plains, N.Y.; Gander, Newfoundland; Sanderson Air Force Base, Greenland; Reykjavik and Shannon, Ireland.

Mr. Wolf and Mr. Gray sipped champagne together from paper cups while Mr. Hardberger's wife, Linda, hugged and kissed her husband and cracked confetti-filled eggs on his head.

"He asked for a ticker-tape parade and this is it," she said. Lindbergh arrived at 10:21 p.m. on May 21, 1927, to a tumultuous welcome by a huge crowd. He had flown his Spirit of St. Louis from Roosevelt Field, in Mineola, N.Y., to Paris in 33 hours and 30 minutes. The mail pilot, known as "the Lone Eagle," collected \$25,000 and became a folk hero. He died in 1974.

Official ceremonies to com-

N.Y. 'Haven'  
For Wealthy

(Continued from Page 1)

to be awful. You are targeted if you are rich. Either they kidnap you or they hate you, regardless if you have inherited the money or if you are making the money. That is why we chose America. It is the last bastion."

Recently, a wealthy Italian businessman approached Halstead's realty firm. He owned apartments and houses in many of the world's principal cities but he was now thinking about making his main residence in New York.

"He is tired of going everywhere in a bulletproof limousine and living in a fortress because of the kidnapping threat," Mr. Halstead said.

Many of the wealthy new people crave privacy.

"The Europeans, the English who have money in Bermuda are getting things in New York. People who would normally buy in Bermuda and Canada are buying in New York. You are getting a lot of money coming in. That is why the residential market has picked up in New York," a multinational investor said.

"Those people who have \$10 million in Switzerland say they will pay the extra tax in the United States," the investor said, to bring the money into the United States. At least, even after taxes, they will have \$5 million left, he said, and they believe their money will be safer here.

The influx has brought fresh business to some of New York's biggest law firms, which are representing foreign interests in their investments.

"There is a tremendous amount of flight capital from France, Italy and England," said a leading Manhattan lawyer. "In France, many people feel the Communists are on the way. In Italy, they are certain they are. In England, people are trying to get their money out. You are dealing with a lot of scared people."

© Los Angeles Times.

Reagan Reports  
Group Plotted  
To Kidnap Wife

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., May 22 (AP).—Former California Gov. Ronald Reagan said that authorities once uncovered a plot to kidnap and kill his wife if he did not release certain state prisoners while he was governor.

"When police intelligence was able to tell me that there was a plot to kidnap my wife and send her head to me if I would not release certain prisoners from the state prison . . . I believe the purpose of law and order, and civil rights and human rights was served by someone being able to find that intelligence," Mr. Reagan said in answering questions after a speech Friday to the New Jersey Bankers Association convention.

He said the plot to kidnap his wife, Nancy, was discovered during his second term as governor from 1971 to 1974.

Charles Casey, chief of California's organized crime and criminal intelligence branch, said, "In late 1970, there was a plot by a group calling itself the Black Liberation Army to kidnap Nancy Reagan." He said the group was broken up by arrests for other offenses. He gave few details of the alleged plot.

He said the plot to kidnap his wife, Nancy, was discovered during his second term as governor from 1971 to 1974.

Charles Casey, chief of California's organized crime and criminal intelligence branch, said, "In late 1970, there was a plot by a group calling itself the Black Liberation Army to kidnap Nancy Reagan." He said the group was broken up by arrests for other offenses. He gave few details of the alleged plot.

He said the plot to kidnap his wife, Nancy, was discovered during his second term as governor from 1971 to 1974.

Charles Casey, chief of California's organized crime and criminal intelligence branch, said, "In late 1970, there was a plot by a group calling itself the Black Liberation Army to kidnap Nancy Reagan." He said the group was broken up by arrests for other offenses. He gave few details of the alleged plot.

He said the plot to kidnap his wife, Nancy, was discovered during his second term as governor from 1971 to 1974.

Charles Casey, chief of California's organized crime and criminal intelligence branch, said, "In late 1970, there was a plot by a group calling itself the Black Liberation Army to kidnap Nancy Reagan." He said the group was broken up by arrests for other offenses. He gave few details of the alleged plot.

He said the plot to kidnap his wife, Nancy, was discovered during his second term as governor from 1971 to 1974.

Charles Casey, chief of California's organized crime and criminal intelligence branch, said, "In late 1970, there was a plot by a group calling itself the Black Liberation Army to kidnap Nancy Reagan." He said the group was broken up by arrests for other offenses. He gave few details of the alleged plot.

He said the plot to kidnap his wife, Nancy, was discovered during his second term as governor from 1971 to 1974.

Charles Casey, chief of California's organized crime and criminal intelligence branch, said, "In late 1970, there was a plot by a group calling itself the Black Liberation Army to kidnap Nancy Reagan." He said the group was broken up by arrests for other offenses. He gave few details of the alleged plot.

He said the plot to kidnap his wife, Nancy, was discovered during his second term as governor from 1971 to 1974.

Charles Casey, chief of California's organized crime and criminal intelligence branch, said, "In late 1970, there was a plot by a group calling itself the Black Liberation Army to kidnap Nancy Reagan." He said the group was broken up by arrests for other offenses. He gave few details of the alleged plot.

He said the plot to kidnap his wife, Nancy, was discovered during his second term as governor from 1971 to 1974.

Charles Casey, chief of California's organized crime and criminal intelligence branch, said, "In late 1970, there was a plot by a group calling itself the Black Liberation Army to kidnap Nancy Reagan." He said the group was broken up by arrests for other offenses. He gave few details of the alleged plot.

## Ford Attacks Carter Policies, Defends Pardon

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 22 (NYT).—Gerald Ford has gone a long way toward resuming his intermittent political offensive against the Carter administration.

Thursday night, at a Republican fund-raising dinner, he studiously avoided criticism of the man who had defeated him in November. But Friday, lunching with reporters, he amiably offered the following opinions in response to questions:

• The Carter economic program, particularly on energy, has prompted a lack of confidence in the business community.

• President Carter has thus far "done a superb public relations job and I hope when they get down to the gritty-gritty of substance, that his leadership will be just as competent."

• Among the problems that "haven't been tackled or solved" by the administration are strategic arms limitation, the Middle East, Cyprus and South Africa.

• U.S. troops in Korea, which Mr. Carter plans to withdraw over the next four or five years, are "a good investment for maintenance of peace there."

• "There has been no significant moderation of inflation since this administration took over."

• "The odds are overwhelming" that Mr. Carter will not fulfill his pledge to balance the federal budget by 1981.

• He was "very, very upset" about cuts in defense spending by the administration and Congress in the light of a continued Soviet buildup.

Mr. Ford then left for a private visit with the President at the White House, as unperturbed as a congressional leader who has just made a slashing attack on an opponent and then walks off the floor, arm in arm with him, for a drink.

In other comments, the former president said that the recent televised interviews with Richard Nixon "convinced me even more"

## U.S. Transport Aide

## In London for Talks

LONDON, May 22 (UPI).—U.S. Transportation Secretary Brock Adams arrived from Washington today for talks with British government ministers.

Mr. Adams will be putting forward new proposals by President Carter to the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization concerning new international regulations on oil-tanker safety and maritime pollution.

that he had done "the right thing" in giving his predecessor a blanket pardon.

While maintaining that he did not share Mr. Nixon's view that the president has inherent power to authorize illegal acts, Mr. Ford told reporters the legal and political controversy rekindled by the telecasts demonstrated that he had been justified.

Asked if recent Nixon statements had given him any second thoughts about the pardon, the former president replied: "None whatsoever. The more I see of Nixon's replies, the more I'm con-

vinced that my reason for the pardon has been validated."

Otherwise, Mr. Ford said, he would have had to devote a quarter of his White House time "listening to lawyers arguing about the tapes and so on" rather than concentrating his efforts on pressing government problems.

The former president observed that the legal problems of Water-gate "continue to divide the American people" three years after the pardon and would have done so even more deeply if Mr. Nixon had remained subject to possible criminal prosecution.

COME TO SEE AND HEAR FROM  
THE ADVERTISING WORLD...  
VISIT THE

1st International Advertising Market  
May 23-27, 1977

PARIS - CNIT - La Défense  
10 a.m. - 7 p.m. - Late closing May 25: 10 p.m.

REGISTER FOR THE  
1st INTERNATIONAL I.A.M. CONVENTION  
MAY 24-27, 1977 - 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

A confrontation on 4 main themes  
with 30 personalities  
and experts from throughout the world

Information for the Convention before May 23: 1478400. During the convention: 178 64 63  
C.N.I.T. - General Secretariat, rue Garibaldi, 92200 NEUILLY - FRANCE - Tel: 2428400 - Telex: 135 339 CNI F

Last year you could have seen them all in a rather  
exclusive rendezvous just off the Isle of Wight.

Every time the Queen Elizabeth 2 crosses the Atlantic, a little of the West End and Broadway sails with her.

In the cabaret.  
In the theatre.  
In the lecture rooms.

But if you should grow tired of all these cultural entertainments, the world's greatest ship has plenty of alternatives to offer you.

Including her own casino, four swimming pools, a sauna, a Turkish bath, a cinema, a card room, a golf clinic, a disco night club, bars galore, even her own daily newspaper.

For five glorious days our stewards pamper you and our chefs prepare sumptuous meals in the great Cunard tradition.

If you're planning a business trip to the States, your steward can arrange anything from a temporary secretarial service to an office of your own.

Next time you're crossing the Atlantic, you'll find it makes a deliciously relaxing change

from the usual jet-lag experience.

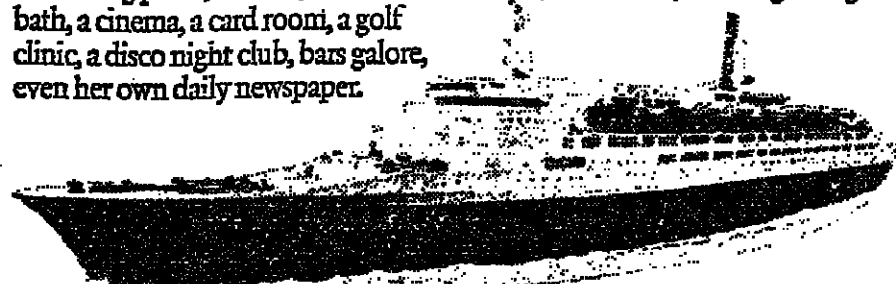
Fares start from \$620 one way, \$830 return. But if you can't spare the time to cruise both ways, you can sail one way and fly the other with our special air/sea fares.

As for booking and boarding, the arrangements are much the same as for flying. But when did you ever see a Transatlantic plane with its own seventeen-piece dance orchestra?

Your travel agent can reel off all the sailing dates from Southampton to New York—and make your reservation instantly.

Alternatively, contact Cunard direct for more information.

**CUNARD QE2**  
Cunard Line, 8 Berkeley Street, London W1X 8NR.  
Tel. 01-491 5950.



since 1858,  
smooth and  
distinctive taste  
as made it a  
favorite all  
over the world.



Every country does  
something best.  
Canada makes  
Canadian Club.

© 1977 Canadian Club Ltd. All rights reserved.



## Obituaries

Carlos Lacerda, Publisher  
And Political Figure in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 22 (Reuters).—Carlos Lacerda, 63, writer-publisher and one of Brazil's most influential politicians between 1954 and 1968, died in a hospital here yesterday of a heart attack.

In 1954, as founder-publisher of the *Tribuna da Imprensa*, Mr. Lacerda exposed what was called "a sea of mud" involving corruption, crime and influence-peddling by the personal bodyguards of the President Getulio Vargas.

This led to an attempt to assassinate him by two of the guards. Their shots missed but killed an air force major who was with him.

Subsequent investigations of the corruption charges led to the suicide of President Vargas in August, 1954.

Mr. Lacerda served as city councilman for Rio when it was the federal capital, as federal deputy for Rio in the national Congress and was the first elected governor of Rio when it became the state of Guanabara.

He was one of the three civilian leaders of the 1964 revolution that ousted leftist President Joao Goulart and put the military in power. But later he turned against the revolution, claiming it had betrayed its origins.

Because of his attacks against the government, he was deprived of his political rights in 1968. His best-known books were "The Road to Freedom," "How the Peace was Lost" and "The Power of Ideas."

## Aviad Yafeh

JERUSALEM, May 22 (UPI).—Aviad Yafeh, 54, the director-general of the Jewish Agency, died Thursday of a heart attack. A former career diplomat, Mr. Yafeh served as adviser to former Prime Ministers Levi Eshkol and Golda Meir and was a member of the executive committee of the Labor party.

The Rev. Hakon Loftsson VATICAN CITY, May 22 (UPI).—The Rev. Hakon Loftsson, 58, Iceland's only native Roman Catholic priest, has died. Vatican radio said Friday.

## Sir Edward Perkins

LONDON, May 22 (UPI).—Sir Edward Perkins, 67, for 20 years Queen Elizabeth's bodyguard, died Friday.

John Grierson,  
U.K. Aviation  
Pioneer, Dies

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP).—John Grierson, 68, a British aviation pioneer who flew solo from Europe to the United States in 1933, collapsed during a Smithsonian Institution program honoring Charles Lindbergh and died later.

Mr. Grierson was the main speaker Friday night at a National Air and Space Museum symposium on the 50th anniversary of Lindbergh's solo flight from New York to Paris.

Donald Lopez, the museum's assistant director for aeronautics, said Mr. Grierson had completed about 20 minutes of his half-hour talk when he faltered and said he could not go on. He was taken to a hospital, where he died several hours later of a stroke, Mr. Lopez said.

Mr. Grierson, a resident of Guernsey in the Channel Islands, did not fly nonstop when he crossed the ocean in 1933. The attempt took more than a year and there were several crashes along the way.

Den Uyl Seeks New Mandate  
In Dutch Vote Wednesday

THE HAGUE, May 22 (Reuters).—The Dutch Premier for the last four years, Labor party leader Joop den Uyl, will seek a mandate from the voters Wednesday for a new term at the head of a center-left coalition Cabinet.

Unless there is a major upset, 57-year-old "Oom Joop" (Uncle Joop) has a good chance of rebuilding the partnership with Christian Democrats which collapsed two months ago.

The voting for the 150-seat second chamber of the States-General (parliament) will mark the start of what could be several months of intricate package-bargaining on the shape of a new government.

Mr. den Uyl, an economist, is undaunted by the fall of his five-party Cabinet March 22. He is eager to push ahead with a series of reform bills which were dropped when the government resigned.

## A Clear Choice

"These are the most important elections since 1946," the Labor leader has said, warning the voters that they have a clear choice between further reform and a return to a center-right government.

No voter in the Netherlands can complain about lack of choice. Encouraged by proportional representation, which gives a seat to parties with less than 1 per cent of the vote, 25 parties are proposing candidates and more than half are expected to gain representation in parliament. The last parliament had 14 parties.

The chronic schisms and splits in political life have failed to stop the 13 million inhabitants from building one of the most prosperous countries of the nine-nation European Economic Community.

Unemployment remains at a stubborn 6 per cent and inflation is more than 6 per cent but, despite some long-term worries, the Dutch economy has a balance of payments surplus and is doing well compared to its neighbors.

## Royal Prestige

Polls show that Mr. den Uyl is the first choice of 56 per cent of voters to remain as Premier. He won wide respect last year for his skillful handling of Prince Bernhard's involvement in the Lockheed bribes scandal.

## Armenian Patriarch

BEIRUT, May 22 (UPI).—The Most Rev. Karekin Sarkissian, archbishop of the Armenian Church of America including Canada, was elected tonight the new patriarch of the Armenian Apostolic Church.



SIGNED PROTEST—Irish-Americans in New York demonstrate against the Concorde supersonic airliner and alleged British human rights violations in Ulster.

## Daily Mail Editor Apologizes

## U.K. Police Query Leyland Aide on Forgery

LONDON, May 22 (Reuters).—Fraud squad detectives yesterday questioned a British Leyland executive who has confessed to forging a letter connecting the government with alleged huge bribes by the state-owned firm to secure sales abroad.

The executive, Graham Barton, 34, said earlier that he faked the letter to expose facts behind so-called "slush money" which he considered a national scandal.

"This was not a knife-twisting exercise against British Leyland," he said. "It was simply to get to the bottom of what was already massive and major documentation," he stated.

British Leyland, the nation's biggest motor manufacturer, has initiated its own inquiry. The company stated yesterday it had found no evidence of bribery and corruption to support charges made about payments to overseas representatives.

## Damage Feared

Leyland spokesmen complained that the story, first published by the Daily Mail under the headline "Worldwide Bribery Web by Leyland" Thursday, would damage its export efforts in areas like Africa and the Middle East and would cost the company millions of pounds in lost orders.

The Daily Mail editor, David

English, yesterday apologized to Industry Secretary of State Eric Varley and Lord Ryder, chairman of the government's National Enterprise Board, which has a 95-per-cent stake in Leyland.

Mr. English said Mr. Barton had submitted many documents which, on checking, both in Britain and in other countries, were found to be authentic. He said the newspaper's investigating

team accepted the letter purporting to be from Lord Ryder to Leyland chief executive Alex Mack. This referred to special account arrangements which were said to have been "nodded through" by the secretary of state.

"We were wrong," Mr. English said. "The investigators were not thorough enough. When a newspaper is wrong, it must say so once and apologize."

A Labor member of Parliament, Ian Widdows, who is considering raising the issue in the House of Commons, said that the Daily Mail owners should fire Mr. English if he did not resign. "He has damaged the whole country," Mr. Widdows said.

Cosgrave Says  
Ireland to Crush  
IRA Extremists

DUBLIN, May 22 (AP).—Premier Liam Cosgrave pledged yesterday to wipe out guerrillas of the outlawed Irish Republican Army's militant Provisional wing which he said "disgrace the name of Irishmen."

Mr. Cosgrave spoke at the annual conference of his Fine Gael party, the senior partner in a coalition government with the Labor party.

His pledge, reiterating his government's tough stand against the IRA, was considered a declaration of the coalition's law-and-order policy before general elections expected next month.

Mr. Cosgrave said that the Irish republic's security forces, already at a record peacetime level of 14,750 regular troops, will be increased to "whatever degree is needed to defeat this evil."

## Policeman Killed

BELFAST, May 22 (AP).—Two teen-aged gunmen, believed to be IRA guerrillas, shot and killed a 66-year-old former policeman last night on the doorstep of his home, police reported. The Protestant-dominated police force is a major target of IRA extremists. Authorities say 103 policemen have been assassinated since 1971.

Australians Vote  
4 of 5 Proposals  
In Referendum

CANBERRA, May 22 (Reuters).—Australians have rejected a proposal for simultaneous election of the country's upper and lower houses of Parliament and approved "Advance Australia Fair" as their national anthem.

Three other proposals—to keep the same senatorial political balance if a member dies or resigns, to retire federal judges at 70 and to allow voters in territories without statehood to participate in future referenda—were overwhelmingly approved in a national referendum yesterday.

The simultaneous election question received backing from a majority of nearly 7 million voters but was defeated because there was majority support in only three of the country's six states.

Under the Australian Constitution, a referendum must be carried by four states.

## Sri Lanka Anniversary

COLOMBO, May 22 (Reuters).—Sri Lanka today celebrated its fifth anniversary as a republic with a military parade in heavy monsoon rain.

PARIS-BRINDISI-PATRAS-ATHENS  
Train and Ship Service

FOR MORE DETAILS CALL: LONDON 454,000, 455,000, PARIS 742,224, 742,225, MUNICH 420,777, FRANKFURT 38,188, ZURICH 28,763, 28,771, GENEVA 38,184, 38,182, GENOVA 22,819, 28,219, MILAN 27,472, 27,473, BRUSSELS 33,175, 33,176, ROME 41,441, 41,442, NAPLES 22,812, 22,813, ATHENS 22,806, 22,807.

EGNATIA-APPIA-POSEIDONIA-NEPTUNIA

## Additional Increase Unlikely

Prince Sees Saudi Oil Price  
Reaching Current OPEC Level

BEIRUT, May 22 (AP).—Saudi Crown Prince Fahd has been quoted in a newspaper interview as saying that Saudi Arabia may gradually raise oil prices to the level currently charged by the majority of members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

In December, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates refused to go along with a two-stage hike in oil prices of 15 per cent decreed by 11 of the 13 countries in the oil cartel. The two decided on a 5-per-cent hike for all of this year. The majority imposed a 10-per-cent increase Jan. 1 and planned an additional 5-per-cent raise July 1.

Prince Fahd was quoted yesterday in the newspaper *Al Anwar* as saying, "We are prepared to gradually raise our prices between now and the end of this year until they reach the upper tier."

Observers noted that Prince Fahd did not specifically say Saudi Arabia, the world's largest exporter, will go above its self-imposed ceiling on prices.

## Uniform Price

"We are eager to have a uniform price for oil to safeguard the unity of OPEC and to counter attempts by those who try to assail this organization," he told *Al Anwar*.

He said that Saudi Arabia's relations with neighboring Iraq, which was the main advocate of the full 15-per-cent price boost, "are strong and will not be adversely affected by a superficial and temporary disagreement on prices."

The Middle East Economic Survey, an authoritative oil publication, reported earlier this month that the OPEC majority will forgo the 5-per-cent hike as an inducement to Saudi Arabia to compromise on the price issue. Currently, there is a 5-per-cent difference in prices between those imposed by Saudi Arabia-United Arab Emirates and the OPEC majority.

An OPEC member, Indonesia, announced Friday that it will not apply the second-stage, 5-per-cent increase.

Prince Fahd, who handled the details of government during King Khaled's recent illness, held talks this weekend in London with Prime Minister James Callaghan and other officials. He will go to Washington tomorrow for talks with President Carter.

Prince Fahd has said that Saudi Arabia's resistance to increases is aimed at persuading consuming nations, especially the United States, to push for a political settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"As long as the United States needs our oil and we need political influence and technical expertise, then I believe we can achieve the desired coalition," he told *Al Anwar*.

Prince Fahd was asked if Arabia was inclined to help United States build its oil reserves. "Yes, we can help. We are capable of raising our production to gradually help the United States insure the six-month strategic reserve of oil, as proposed by President Carter," he said.

(But) "We want the United States to throw its weight in the process of arranging a Middle East settlement, based on Israeli withdrawal from all lands occupied during the war and returning to the 1948 boundaries their rights in them."

Observers noted that Prince Fahd did not specifically say Saudi Arabia, the world's largest exporter, will go above its self-imposed ceiling on prices.

"We are eager to have a uniform price for oil to safeguard the unity of OPEC and to counter attempts by those who try to assail this organization," he told *Al Anwar*.

He said that Saudi Arabia's relations with neighboring Iraq, which was the main advocate of the full 15-per-cent price boost, "are strong and will not be adversely affected by a superficial and temporary disagreement on prices."

The Middle East Economic Survey, an authoritative oil publication, reported earlier this month that the OPEC majority will forgo the 5-per-cent hike as an inducement to Saudi Arabia to compromise on the price issue. Currently, there is a 5-per-cent difference in prices between those imposed by Saudi Arabia-United Arab Emirates and the OPEC majority.

An OPEC member, Indonesia, announced Friday that it will not apply the second-stage, 5-per-cent increase.

Prince Fahd, who handled the details of government during King Khaled's recent illness, held talks this weekend in London with Prime Minister James Callaghan and other officials. He will go to Washington tomorrow for talks with President Carter.

Prince Fahd has said that Saudi Arabia's resistance to increases is aimed at persuading consuming nations, especially the United States, to push for a political settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"As long as the United States needs our oil and we need political influence and technical expertise, then I believe we can achieve the desired coalition," he told *Al Anwar*.

Prince Fahd was asked if Arabia was inclined to help United States build its oil reserves. "Yes, we can help. We are capable of raising our production to gradually help the United States insure the six-month strategic reserve of oil, as proposed by President Carter," he said.

(But) "We want the United States to throw its weight in the process of arranging a Middle East settlement, based on Israeli withdrawal from all lands occupied during the war and returning to the 1948 boundaries their rights in them."

Observers noted that Prince Fahd did not specifically say Saudi Arabia, the world's largest exporter, will go above its self-imposed ceiling on prices.

"We are eager to have a uniform price for oil to safeguard the unity of OPEC and to counter attempts by those who try to assail this organization," he told *Al Anwar*.

He said that Saudi Arabia's relations with neighboring Iraq, which was the main advocate of the full 15-per-cent price boost, "are strong and will not be adversely affected by a superficial and temporary disagreement on prices."

The Middle East Economic Survey, an authoritative oil publication, reported earlier this month that the OPEC majority will forgo the 5-per-cent hike as an inducement to Saudi Arabia to compromise on the price issue. Currently, there is a 5-per-cent difference in prices between those imposed by Saudi Arabia-United Arab Emirates and the OPEC majority.

An OPEC member, Indonesia, announced Friday that it will not apply the second-stage, 5-per-cent increase.

Prince Fahd, who handled the details of government during King Khaled's recent illness, held talks this weekend in London with Prime Minister James Callaghan and other officials. He will go to Washington tomorrow for talks with President Carter.

Prince Fahd has said that Saudi Arabia's resistance to increases is aimed at persuading consuming nations, especially the United States, to push for a political settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"As long as the United States needs our oil and we need political influence and technical expertise, then I believe we can achieve the desired coalition," he told *Al Anwar*.

EEC Court Bars  
British Subsidy  
To Pig Farmer

LUXEMBOURG, May 22 (Reuters).—The European Economic Community's Court of Justice yesterday ordered Britain to stop its subsidies of £1 million (million) a week to pig farmers as a buffer against cheap imports.

The ruling was made in response to a request by the European Commission for an interim ban on the subsidy pending a final decision by the court on whether the British government was breaking EEC regulations by adding pig farmers.

Britain introduced the subsidy in January after the British pig industry was flooded with imports from Denmark, mainly from Denmark.

The commission ordered Britain to drop the subsidy and the case to the Court of Justice in a counterclaim that a member state could not subsidize producers in circumstances.

The court emphasized the order was an interim ruling.

Russia Imprisoned  
9 Ethnic Germans

MOSCOW, May 22 (Reuters).—A group of ethnic Germans who forced their way past police into the West German Embassy here last Wednesday have been sentenced to 1 jail term, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said the nine of the protesters—who reporters last week that the been refused permission to the Soviet Union—had been sentenced to "petty hooliganism."

The spokesman refused to further details about the protesters, who are all Soviet citizens of German origin.

But dissent sources said nine planned to stage a hunger strike in jail.

Truck Falls in Sea. 9  
Workers Killed Today

SEOUL, May 22 (AP).—Workers were killed today a truck in which they were falling off a dock into the sea at Pusan, 220 miles south of Seoul, police said.

Spring in Brussels  
Sheraton 'Springs'  
for the Champagne

Come celebrate Spring with us. As our Spring guests, relax and enjoy a bottle of "Moët et Chandon" over dinner in our exquisite restaurant "Les Comtes de Flandre". And as Spring is no time to be lonely, bring your wife — she's our non-paying guest.\*



Enjoy Spring  
at the Brussels  
Sheraton Hotel

\*This offer is valid till 31.5.77. Guests with normal booking (Bfr 1800,- (+ \$ 52)) for a single or double room receive a bottle of "Moët et Chandon" in Sheraton's restaurant "Les Comtes de Flandre".

Brussels  
Sheraton Hotel  
Manhattan Center,  
Place Rogier 3,  
B-1000 Brussels  
Telephone: 219 3400,  
Telex 26987

For reservations via Frankfurt, phone (0611) 69 30 53

Make the  
most of  
your visit  
abroad!

If you are travelling or temporarily living abroad, you might be able to buy a Volvo at a special price, which generally means a substantial saving for you. Buying a car through Volvo Tourist & Diplomat Sales actually saves you quite a lot more than just money. It also makes it easier for you to buy a new car abroad.

For further information just send us the coupon or call your local Volvo dealer.

Name: .....  
Company: .....  
Address: .....  
Country: .....

VOLVO  
Tourist & Diplomat Sales  
S-405 08 Göteborg, Sweden.

8. Your good  
news.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

The highest restaurant  
in Paris.

Have your lunch, dinner, supper with Paris at your feet at "Le Ciel de Paris" on the 56th floor of the Montparnasse Tower. Open until 2 a.m. Parking under the Tower. Parties up to 250 persons. 558.52.35. Le Ciel de Paris.

Discover the most beautiful  
sight in the world.

Paris at your feet from the top of the Montparnasse Tower. Unique view from the heliport terrace. South terrace. Direct access. Lifts left at 2. Montparnasse Tower a new look on Paris.

WORLD FAMOUS  
ALL NEW AT THE  
LIDO

NEW LOCATION  
716 BIS CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES  
NEW DECOR  
WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL  
NEW SPECTACULAR SHOW  
NIGHTLY 10.30 PM & 0.30 AM  
at the  
CABARET-RESTAURANT  
NORMANDIE  
DINNER DANCE at 8 PM.

## ALCAZAR

Revue  
entièrement  
nouvelle  
DINERS  
SPECTACLE  
329.02.26  
92 Rue Mazarine, PARIS 6<sup>e</sup> ASSE  
designed by Dick PRICE

Watch for this  
feature every  
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY  
AND FRIDAY

هكذا من الليل



## Nationwide Stoppage Is Expected

### Major French Unions to Strike Tomorrow

PARIS, May 22 (Reuters).—In a display of unity, all of France's major trade union groups are backing a general strike intended to paralyze the nation for 24 hours Tuesday.

Moderates as well as leftists militants are joining the strike to protest rising unemployment and the wage curbs imposed under Prime Minister Raymond Barre's austerity program.

Union officials said it was the first time in more than 20 years that an organized national stoppage had received such wide leadership backing.

The wave of strikes and riots which plunged France into chaos in May 1968, was not launched by the major union leaders.

Tuesday's strike, accompanied by demonstrations and protest marches, will hit industry, commerce, public transport and power supplies.

Train services are to halt tomorrow night. The railmen's union said its members would not resume work until 6 a.m. Wednesday.

The show of union strength—if all goes as planned—may be a severe blow to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's coalition of Gaullists, Centrists and Republicans.

Opinion polls show the government's popularity has been fading, and the response to Tuesday's strike will provide a further pointer to the extent of public discontent.

The opposition alliance of Socialists and Communists made gains in municipal elections in March and the government is striving to win back support in time for the general election set for March, next year.

The general strike is the second in less than a month but promises to have a much bigger impact.

Previous stoppage April 28, caused widespread industrial disruption and transport chaos. It was confined to the public sector and lacked the support of moderate unions.

This time, all major union groupings, with a membership of more than 5 million or one-fifth of the labor force, have called out their members.

At the core of the protest are the two biggest organizations, the Communist Confédération Générale du Travail (CGT), with a membership of 2.4 million, and the Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (CFDT), which claims about a million workers.

Ranged with them this time are the moderate Force Ouvrière, with a further million on its books, the white collar workers, the

schoolteachers and even several small merchants' groups, unhappy at the reduced purchasing power of their customers.

Government spokesmen have estimated that the strike could cause a loss of 0.5 per cent in annual industrial production.

A Labor Ministry official, Lionel Stoleru, told the National Assembly last week: "At a time when economic recovery is beginning to make itself felt, one has to ask—how can a general strike help to solve the problem of unemployment?"

### Nixon, on French TV, Attacks Red Coalition, Lauds Giscard

PARIS, May 22 (AP).—Former President Richard Nixon said that he would expect the United States to walk out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization if the government of a member country became Communist.

Mr. Nixon also said that he would like to ride in the Concorde supersonic jet and praised French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in a segment of his interview series with David Frost to be aired tonight in France.

The postscript to the interviews was filmed especially for the French television network, which suggested the questions.

According to the network's French translation, Mr. Nixon said:

"Will Walk Out"

"I must stress—and this is neither a threat nor a warning but a political reality—and I am something of an expert in this field—that I know that at the very moment when the Communists enter NATO, the United States will walk out."

Mr. Nixon said he believed that a U.S. administration could live with a situation where Communists enter a French government coalition and could maintain working relations with such a French government in the same way it maintains working relations with Russia and China.

But he said that the U.S. people and Congress might feel differently.

"I don't want to interfere in

French politics because the French are very sensitive on this point, but it would be very dishonest to deny that many American politicians, congressmen, party leaders and so on would react very negatively if it became a question of dealing with France, our traditional ally, under a Socialist-Communist coalition regime."

Asked about the French-British supersonic airliner Concorde, Mr. Nixon said: "I was in favor of Concorde. I know that it is not yet economically viable but it is the plane of the future."

"I hope you can build more of them and I hope the Americans will learn the lesson, will shake themselves and enter into the [supersonic] competition because, fundamentally, supersonic planes are important."

"Concorde will make the world smaller and bring the countries closer together. . . I am glad you're building it. You can be proud of it. I hope one day to fly in Concorde."

Mr. Nixon described President Giscard d'Estaing as one of the world's most brilliant economists. "I wish him success, because he is far-sighted, because he lacks a parochial attitude, because he is a man of honor, a chief of state who inspires respect."

Mr. Nixon added: "This being said, I hope it won't do him any harm in the forthcoming elections."



Comb into the blazing Duc de Brabant hotel.

### Hotel Fire Kills 11

May 22 (UPI).—A blaze destroyed a hotel today, killing 11 people, all of them men, and injuring 10, police said.

He said that the 11 known dead were part of a 48-member British tour party. The group had been scheduled to return home this morning.

The blaze started at around midnight in a kitchen of the hotel and spread rapidly through the six-story structure, fire department officials said.

It took firemen three hours to extinguish the flames.

### Critics in U.S. Reportings by Korean Agents

By Richard Halloran

ON, May 22 South Korean Central Intelligence Agency appears to have launched a campaign of attacks on Korean residents in 11 States who are resident Park Chung-hee.

an residents in this re had been a hull months, presumably of publicity arising from the agency of- ficials and senior agency of-

ast several days, the arrival of a chief, reportedly Tae Dong, in the essay here and a the Seoul govern- sidence in South e four persons here sts, according to nts.

a Factor ment in Seoul re opposition by because it reaches who influence the ical and economic United States gives

s, the publisher of an newspaper here d received three telephone calls and a letter from his in Korea. The me, Kee Yong, paper called the go about twice

ers of the gov- nments, and ar- Mr. Park, who lives and nton, Va., said he

ve Seized burg as ted Spy

May 22 (AP).— n of the West- tion of Police Detec- n detained as a sus- t-Hamburg police said

ector Rolf Grunert, burg police force to custody yesterday the federal prosecu- sman for the Ham- ion said.

ert is suspected of an unnamed East- an country. He was returning from a the national federa- st Berlin, according r reports.

ert was the central a highly publicized incident at Hamburg quarters in November.

vered an electronic g device the size of pack planted behind curtain in his office. igitators failed to de- o had planted the

newspapers speculated runert may have been surveillance by his or publicly criticizing chief of the Hamburg division.

### Land Mine Kills 13 in Rhodesia

MATAWATAWA, Rhodesia, May 22 (UPI).—Thirteen Africans going to a funeral were killed yesterday when their vehicle triggered a land mine on a road in northeastern Rhodesia, a military spokesman said today.

Eleven adults and two children, one a few months old, were killed, and six persons were injured, Chief Superintendent Angus Ross said.

He said the mine was planted by a black nationalist guerrilla shortly before the light pickup truck reached the area on the road between Bindura and Mtoko. The group was going to the funeral of a village elder.

### Bhutto Critic Sees A Trend Toward End of Violence

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 22.—An opposition leader said yesterday that violence between Pakistan National Alliance members and supporters of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is ending, with the nation moving "toward a peaceful solution."

Sardar Qayyum, head of one of the nine parties in the PNA, was released from detention and allowed to meet opposition leaders in jails in Sind and Punjab Provinces.

Mr. Qayyum said, "there is a very effective change in the situation, which is taking the nation toward a peaceful solution of the present political crisis."

However, the government reported yesterday that four persons were killed when police opened fire on anti-government demonstrators in the city of Sialkot Friday night. It said 16 persons, including several policemen, were injured in the rioting. Sialkot is 110 miles southeast of Islamabad.

### 4 Killed, 15 Injured In Taipei Explosion

TAIPEI, May 22 (UPI).—Four persons were killed and at least 15 others injured when a service station with an illegally large gasoline supply exploded in Taipei Friday.

Police said that the blast killed the station's owner, his brother and two employees. It also shattered the windows of a passing bus, injuring several passengers and pedestrians.



Только водка из России является настоящей русской водкой.

Only vodka from Russia is genuine Russian vodka.

La vodka de Russie est la seule véritable vodka russe.

Nur Wodka aus Rußland ist echt russischer Wodka.

Soltanto la vodka dalla Russia è vodka russa genuina.

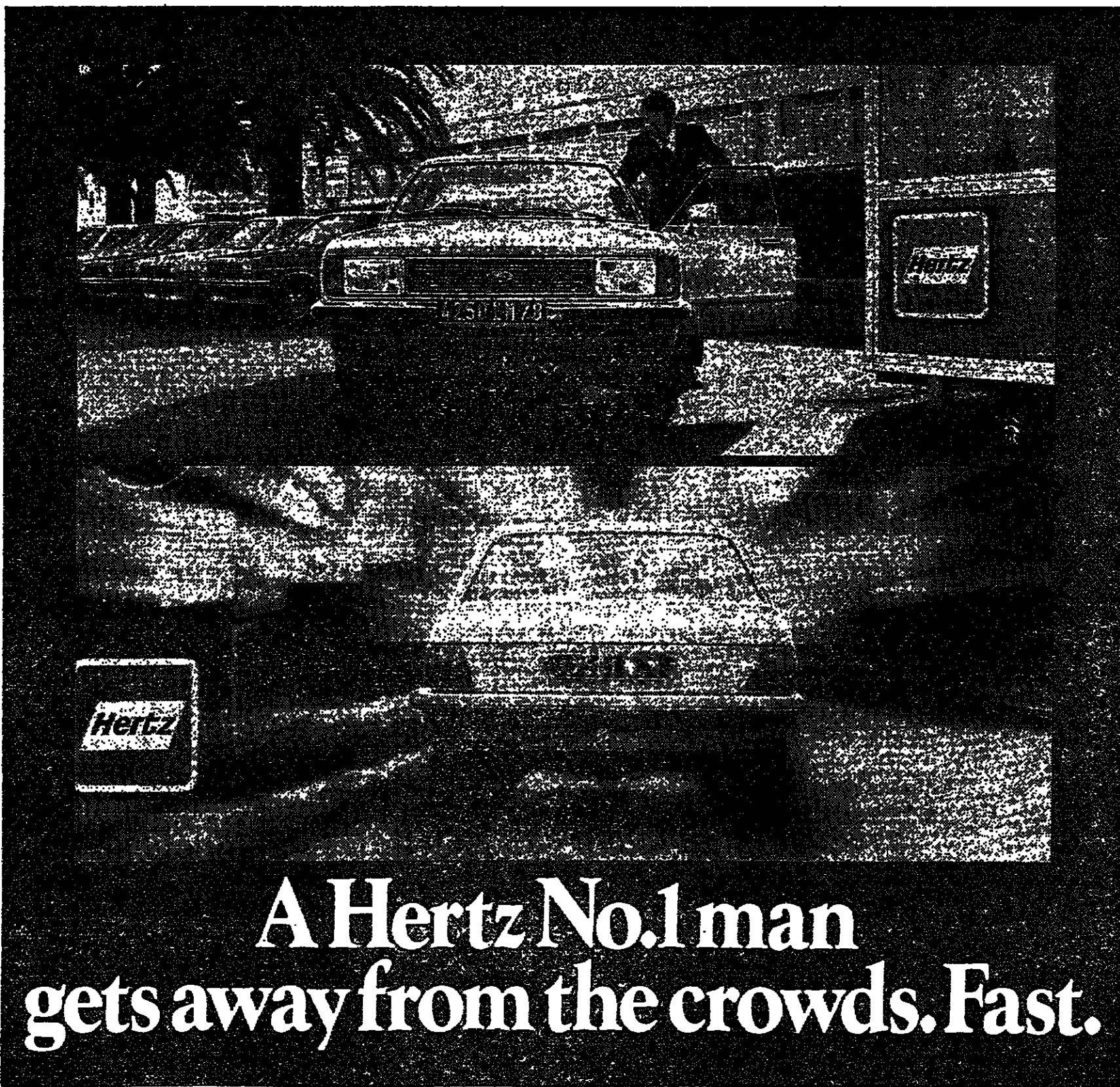
Solo el wodka de Rusia es el genuino wodka ruso.

Bara vodka från Ryssland är äkta rysk vodka.

Μόνο η βότκα από την Ρωσία είναι η γνήσια ρωσική βότκα.

ليس الا تفردكا من روسيا تفردكا الروسية الاصيله

純ロシア産のウォッカだけが本当のロシアウォッカです。



# A Hertz No.1 man gets away from the crowds. Fast.

When you rent a Hertz car, you're a No. 1 man instantly. We don't keep you waiting. You want a car? You get it... fast! An economical Ford Fiesta, Granada or another fine car; thoroughly cleaned, checked and serviced.

It's all part of the Hertz service. A service so efficient that only Hertz could offer you the latest innovation in speedy car rental: the Hertz No. 1 Club.\*

Being a member of the Hertz No. 1 Club means that you won't have to waste time while your rental form is being filled in. It is prepared in advance. Before you leave, you telephone your travel agent, or your nearest Hertz office. Give your Hertz No. 1 Club membership number and your reservation details. Your car will be ready and waiting.

All you do is show your driver's licence and charge card, sign and go. So when you rent cars, rent Hertz and become a No. 1 man. And why not do what almost 2 million business people around the world have done: join the Hertz No. 1 Club. No introduction is needed, no membership fee. Get your application form for the Hertz No. 1 Club at any Hertz counter or office. Or, when you next rent a Hertz car, ask to be enrolled automatically.

Book your rental to any major charge card. Or even easier for you, get a Hertz Charge Card. There are no interest charges. \*In Germany, the Hertz VIP Club.



## The Hertz No.1 Club Phone, sign, and go.

**BAUME & MERCIER**  
GENEVE 1830

**J.B. BERNARD**  
6 rue du Faubourg St. Honoré  
PARIS 8<sup>e</sup>



## Ecology, Theology, Nuclear Power

On its face, the endless controversy over the proposed nuclear power plant at Seabrook, N.H., seems to typify the rising national tension between energy and environment. The private utility sponsors contend the plant is essential to meet New England's predicted electricity needs. Opponents argue that the plant would seriously alter the coastal environment (perhaps, some think, even attracting sharks). The controversy has already generated five years of hearings and reports. Early this month, 2,000 demonstrators descended on the site and their mass arrests drew national attention. Next Monday, hearings reopen before the nuclear regulatory agency. And any day now, the Environmental Protection Agency will hand down its latest final decision. But no matter how these agencies finally strike the difficult balance between energy needs and environmental protection, there is a more profound question exposed by Seabrook: whether the American public will deal with nuclear power through rational debate and decision—or, driven by an emotional, almost theological zeal, simply denounce it.

The environmental issues at Seabrook are certainly real, even pervasively so. The main one turns on how the proposed plant would be cooled. One way is to recycle water through the plant, up into 500-foot cooling towers and back around again. But, as environmentalists note, such towers often exude mist, fog and rain. Worse, at Seabrook, which would use ocean water, this would be a salt rain, jeopardizing plant life. The other method of cooling is to pump in ocean water. But, having absorbed the plant's heat, that water would be 33 degrees hotter when returned to the ocean—creating a zone of near-tropical water temperature and imperiling the area's ecology and economy. Whether this danger can be minimized by tunneling far out to sea for the water pipes is among the questions now pending before the federal agencies.

Can they achieve a resolution that is regarded as reasonable by Seabrook's opponents? For some, probably yes; they are genuinely concerned about lost fishing jobs or destruction of marine life. But there are others, including many members of the Clamshell Alliance—whose demonstrations led to the mass arrests—for whom the environment and the economy are not the underlying issues but only pretexts.

The uppermost concern of many Seabrook opponents can be gauged from a letter some of them wrote after their arrest at the site: "Radioactivity is a silent and invisible killer. You cannot see it, hear it or taste it. Can we tolerate having such a killer in our midst? Having such a killer strangle our planet? We believe the answer is no."

## The Retreat to Import Quotas

It's a funny way to fight inflation. And it certainly doesn't help people who are poor. About the only thing that you can say for the Carter administration's current dive into protectionism, with its quotas on imported shoes and color television sets, is that it probably will deflect Congress from doing still worse.

The spectacle verges on the indecent in the shoe case: A U.S. negotiator tours the Third World countries of the Pacific, accompanied by a delegation from the U.S. footwear-manufacturing industry, brow-beating governments into restricting competition. Do you suppose that the negotiator was also accompanied by a delegation of retailers, who will lose business and jobs because of these quotas? Or a delegation of consumers, who will get hit with higher prices? The questions answer themselves. The effects here will be doubly harmful because it will be the people who buy cheap shoes, not expensive ones, who bear the brunt of them. It's not simply that cheap foreign goods undercut expensive American production. In both cases, design has proved to be more important than price. The American manufacturers have failed to adapt to rapidly changing markets. In shoes, a lot of the American factories missed the swing in styles. It was the foreign shoemakers who followed American tastes most acutely. Much the same turns out to be true in the electronics industry as well.

The number of imported color television sets was down around 1.2 million in the recession year of 1975, but leaped to 2.8 million last year. A lot of Americans assumed that Japan, Inc., was mounting another huge export offensive. In fact, it seems to have been the reverse. It was American retailers

In other words, the Clamshell Alliance—and budding groups elsewhere, like the Abalone Alliance in California—are dead-set against nuclear power, period. Their arguments are merely arguments of convenience; their interest is not in debate but in doctrine.

It is a benign, even appealing doctrine that blends revolution against wasteful materialism with faith in "soft" energy sources like firewood and windmills. Its adherents trace their lineage to the movements for civil rights, peace in Vietnam and concern for the environment. They offer the willingness to engage in civil disobedience as evidence of their sincerity and their determination. Their motives are irreproachable. Their extremism must be resisted.

America has, thankfully, matured out of the opposite kind of extremism, the sunny belief that nuclear energy offered a panacea, a limitless cornucopia of cheap, safe energy. Nevertheless, nuclear energy is a reality. Some 60 nuclear plants now provide more than 8 percent of U.S. electric capacity. New England already depends on such plants for more than a quarter of its electricity. And the odds are strong that the United States will need and want more nuclear power in the future. The nation has embarked on a long-range effort to wean itself away from heavy dependence on imported energy; it is far from certain that coal alone can or should pick up the slack. Hence the present test of rational citizenship is not how fervently we trumpet the dangers ("silent killer") of nuclear energy but how sensibly we work to master them.

A first step is to distinguish between the common ("light-water") nuclear power plant, which is relatively safe, and the much riskier installations necessary to recycle spent uranium fuel or to make plutonium. To its great credit, the Carter administration has recently set its hand against the latter. A second step is to isolate the individual risks that exist for the light-water reactors. One is the amount of low-level radiation they generate—a concern recently addressed by the Environmental Protection Agency when it issued new requirements 30 times more strict. Another concern, to which the President alluded in his energy message, is safe siting of nuclear plants, away from population centers. Yet another is the safe disposal of radioactive wastes.

These will not be easy problems to solve; even if solved, there will always be risks. But there will also be benefits, and that is something that the true believers forget. The nuclear lesson they would have us draw from Seabrook is to take no risk at all, ever. The wiser lesson is not to dismiss, not to denounce but, step by step, to decide.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

—notably the giant, Sears, Roebuck—that went to Japan for types of sets that, they say, they cannot get in adequate volume and quality from American factories.

Most of the American manufacturers are mainly interested in selling big console sets, and they like to sell under their own brand names. They have their own marketing strategies. But Sears says that the market has swung to smaller, more portable sets, and Sears sells under its own private labels. Japanese electronics manufacturers have made a specialty of the smaller sets and have no hesitation about producing for the Sears labels. A couple of years ago Sears and perhaps other American retailers decided that they could stay with the trend in their sales only by importing from Japan, and that's why imports jumped last year.

With both shoes and color televisions, rising imports reflect a quarrel between American retailers and American manufacturers. In both cases, the retailers claim that the manufacturers are not moving with rapid changes in consumers' choices. The retailers have gone abroad to fill their stores—and the manufacturers have come to Washington for protection.

It's very hard for the government to refuse import protection as long as the unemployment rate is 7 per cent. The Carter administration is at least trying to hold down the damage by setting careful time limits on these quotas, so that they will not run on indefinitely as unemployment falls. The terms of these latest restrictions have not yet been formally announced, but it looks as though the import quotas will be held to three years for the television sets and four years for shoes. That's more than long enough.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 23, 1902

WASHINGTON—The President established a new precedent yesterday by visiting the British Embassy and spending nearly an hour with Lord Pauncefoot. It has hitherto been considered contrary to custom for the President to visit a foreign embassy or a warship owned by its extra-territorial character. Mr. Roosevelt is also expected to dine at the French Embassy on Friday. If this practice can help the cause of understanding between nations, then it is a good one.

#### Fifty Years Ago

May 23, 1927

PARIS—Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, probably the most daring aviator of all time, completed the greatest flight in air history Saturday night at 10:22 o'clock, when he set his Ryan monoplane down on Le Bourget field just 33 hours and 30 minutes after he took off from the ground at Roosevelt Field, outside of New York, 3,600 miles away. Thousands of people dashed across the field to roar their welcome to one of America's sons who dared the impossible and succeeded.



## One Language, Two Concepts

By C.L. Sulzberger

VIENNA—The two concrete achievements of the Vienna negotiations between U.S. Vice-President Mondale and South African Prime Minister Vorster were: significant agreement on truly democratic elections in Rhodesia and independence of that state in 1978 under the name of Zimbabwe; plus identification of the nature of problems still impeding similar freedom for Namibia, now called South-West Africa.

With respect to the Rhodesian understanding, Vorster for the first time omitted from his pledge of support the condition that this must be agreed to by Ian Smith. With respect to Namibia, Vorster demonstrated that he wants an interim administration which would oversee its transition to self-rule, to be based on separate tribal authorities. Mondale insisted on a neutral civil authority as overseer.

There is still considerable hope this difference may be bridged in further discussions this month at Cape Town. South Africa, the United States and four other Western governments are scheduled to participate.

Apart from these specific points, on one of which there is accord, on the other potential fundamental changes in a developing U.S. policy for Africa. Mondale took pains to stress that our official views, whether on Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), South-West Africa (Namibia), or South African apartheid, were all related to an American human rights attitude which will henceforth influence all U.S. foreign policy.

The obvious implication to be drawn by Vorster was that for the next few years there will be continuing, relentless pressure from Washington favoring majority rule and a multiracial society in South Africa—which the latter's government resents.

The American delegation felt it had achieved an important breakthrough by proving that it was possible to talk frankly to South Africa about the sensitive issue of civil liberties without jeopardizing progress on other, separate matters.

While the dialogue was always polite, Mondale did not hesitate to make plain his belief that South Africans were seeking to apply to race questions a set of values that differed from those of Americans.

#### Indian Nations

He reminded Vorster that arguments about a "separate but equal" approach to social, educational, economic and other problems had also once been familiar to the United States. Indeed, when Vorster spoke of the national "homelands" his government had created for black tribal peoples, Mondale said the United States had also experimented with "separate nations" for its Indians.

However, once these home-

grown North American varieties of discriminatory outlook had been abandoned, Mondale told Vorster, with the welcoming of racial diversity the entire quality of America's national culture had been improved. The Vice-President contended that South Africans were just as capable as North Americans of seeing the issue as a whole.

Vorster was not impressed by this argument and did not consider the U.S. experience any model for South Africa. He stressed inherent differences between black Americans and black South Africans. The former, once slaves, had given up their original roots and embraced a wholly new culture; he for one always saw them as "Americans," quite like their white brothers. But blacks in his country, he said, who had only encountered white settlers 140 years after the first Dutch arrived, belonged to tribes and nations with various languages and cultures. Moreover, they were handicapped by the continent's great problem—they couldn't find jobs. Thousands immigrated to industrialized South Africa in search of work.

#### Western Values

Vorster developed the thesis that South Africa was defending not only its own values but those of the West when it sought to block control by pro-Soviet elements of the Cape sea route. Mondale acknowledged that Washington also was concerned about Communist advances; yet it felt the way to check these was by social justice, not by rigidity.

Although both sides were scrupulously courteous and listened with attention to sharply contrasting views and although they spoke English, they might as well have been using two different languages. The sounds were familiar; the words were used with equal precision; but the ideas they were intended to represent were often more opposite than alike.

It will require both persistence and patience to pursue the dialogue now started. The United States, while pressing its new

human rights policy remorselessly, must not be over-hasty in expecting results. There is always danger that the bitter or angry South Africans, to use their own old expression, might "laager up" in a kind of fortress of fear isolated from developing trends on a burgeoning continent and in the surrounding world.

WASHINGTON—After watching Secretary of State Cyrus Vance compromise with the Russians on arms control in Geneva, Vice-President Mondale lecturing Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa in Vienna, the State Department condemning Cuba's African army but trying to establish diplomatic relations with Havana, we dusted off our old electronic truth-detector, Uniquack, and pleaded for an explanation.

Question: Is there any computer logic to all this?

Uniquack: Yes. All nations usually do whatever is necessary to defend their interests and promote their principles, no matter how contradictory.

Q—No matter how contradictory?

A—No matter how contradictory. The world is organized all wrong. It is the logic of national selfishness.

#### Mondale Warning

Q—Could you illustrate?

A—In Vienna, Mondale warns the South Africans that unless they undertake a "progressive transformation" of their domestic policies leading to full political and social equality for the minority peoples, the United States will be forced to take diplomatic steps against them. Right?

Q—That's what he said.

A—But Vance didn't say anything like that to the Soviet Union, which is not noted for full political and economic equality. It is a contradiction but perfectly logical.

## Letters

### The Concorde

The people who live under the plane's noise and pollution should have first consideration. It is a matter for the people to decide—not the courts. Or don't the people have any rights?

And furthermore, why should we pull the French and English cheques out of the fire? They have built a white elephant, and they must accept the consequences... I feel especially strong about France. When has it ever done us any favors? On the contrary—since the days of Charles de Gaulle, we have been persons non grata in France!

EDNA E. TROKELL,  
Bures, England.

### Mideast Policy

James Reston (IHT, May 14-15) writes of the U.S. "Policy of Confusion" in the Middle East. In that column, he mourns: "It is hard to understand the Carter administration's handling of this dilemma." On the same page, in the editorial column, under the title "Diplomacy of Sympathy," we read: "President Carter inher-

ed a strong hand in the Middle East and he keeps playing it out with extraordinary skill."

The New York Times which employs Mr. Reston and which is credited with that editorial can hardly claim immunity to the "Policy of Confusion."

LUCE D. AGNIEL,  
Berlin.

### An Obligation

Something obligates me to write to the International Herald Tribune. It must be the surprise I felt when I read R.F. Nabavi's letter published in this fine newspaper (IHT, May 11th, 1977). The verb "obligate" does exist and can be properly used.

PIERRE GINGRAS,  
Torreblanca, Spain.

### Calder's Art

Sorry to have to correct you, but Alexander Calder's last work created and dedicated to Jerusalem was a statue and not as mentioned under "People" (IHT, May 14-15), a mobile.

L. STEPHEN BLUM,  
Klosters, Switzerland.

### Over Communist Power

## The Battle for France

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS—Communist penetration of Western Europe does not, as so widely advertised, find its chief test in Italy, still less in Spain or Portugal. The true battleground is here in France. But talks with leading French political figures—notably President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the head of the opposition, François Mitterrand—persuade me that the outcome is still very doubtful. So it seems logical that Washington should avoid any steps which might tip the balance toward the Communists.

One reason France is so important is that it is to Western Europe what China is to East Asia—a middle kingdom. As Giscard d'Estaing put it: "France is a reference point for the rest of Europe. If the Communists came into the government here, they would be in power in Rome within a month."

In this country, moreover, the Communists have an easier, less perceptible, glide to power than elsewhere. They are linked with the Socialists in an electoral union which has proved itself nearly winning the presidential vote for Mitterrand in 1974, and by subsequently winning both provincial and municipal elections. The polls now show the united left winning the parliamentary elections due next year with 54 per cent of the vote.

The governing majority, on the other hand, bears the burden of a semi-stick economy. Inflation is running at nearly 9 per cent. Unemployment recently rose above the million mark, and the threat of a left-wing electoral victory has given investors a bad case of the jitters.

### Chirac Charge

Worse still are the divisions inside the majority. Giscard has tried to block the left wing by a series of reform measures. But Jacques Chirac, the head of the Gaullist party, which is the largest in the majority, resigned as prime minister last year, charging the President and his reforms only played into the hands of the Communists. Chirac has been harassing the President as "soft" ever since. In one noted punching match, Chirac beat Giscard's candidate in a race for the Paris mayoralty.

In the face of this two-front war, Giscard has finally begun to show some fight. He has followed through with reform under a new prime minister, the economist Raymond Barre. Barre has

drafted, and Giscard backed, a conservative economic recovery with Gaullists can only offer difficulty. Barre took on my opinion and that other viewers—best Mitterrand—a nationwide TV debate ago.

Moreover, the left recently had its troubles: for the debate, the Co published a new version: Common Program with Socialists, which featured minimum wages, faster taxation and more taxing items.

Mitterrand told me the Communists had to act to embarrass him create their strength left-wing coalition. The Gaullists discovered the Communist program debate, Prime Minister able to use the Communion to raise new French class suspicions of the Reds.

### Slim Margi

The odds still favor to win in the election. But not by much.

The economy is around. Giscard or Barre catch on, and drive the get-tough Gaullist shadows. The Commun overplay their hand, this rich, quinquagesimois, country into another wing vote.

As President, more card retains the right parliament. He made me that he would not use that right if he won the parliamentary. But he would want to enough to arrange and dissolution so that the would split from the Co and enter a center-left

With so much unhardly recovered, Washington give up the struggle the Communists outment in Western Europe probably a mistake to formal chats between leaders—a step taken Carter administration with past practice. The United States has no anticipatory surrender issue. On the contrary sense to follow a Fabian which yields to the Communists only as little late as possible.

## Uniquack Explains It All

By James Reston

Q—I asked you to clarify the puzzle, machine, not confuse it. Could you be more specific?

A—In the first place, the Russians are equal to the South Africans in their denial of "full political and social equality." They deny equality and freedom, equally to all their minorities, black and white alike.

Q—By the way, Mr. Mondale threatened that the United States would be forced to undertake diplomatic steps against South Africa if they didn't go along with his suggestions. What did he mean by that?

A—He didn't say.

### Comparison

Q—The Vice-President compared the race problem in South Africa with the race controversy in the United States in recent years. Is this logical?

A—No. United States blacks were a minority, South African blacks are a very large majority. United States blacks had a United States Constitution, the courts, the federal government and most of the press on their side, the South African blacks do not.

Q—And Carter, Mondale, and Andrew Young are trying to pressure them into changing their Constitution. Is this interference in South Africa's internal affairs?

A—Yes. Interference and may be a bit of insolence, but logical from the United States point of view.

Q—So you defend the contradiction?

A—I don't defend or support. I'm a computer not a philosopher. The United States intervenes in South Africa because it has vital strategic interests there and enough power to influence affairs. It doesn't go so far in the Soviet Union because the same pressure wouldn't work.

### Question on Young

Q—By the way, what do you think of Andy Young?

A—No comment.

Q—Why doesn't the United

States stay home and own business?

A—Because the Russian stay home and miss United States proposals stay out of Africa, but leaders refused. They read maps in Moscow as officials can in Washington.

Q—So what?

A—So they assume we'll eventually take over and that Africa will do vital sea routes for all Middle East to Europe United States. They we along the black control gain strategic positions way, with the help of

Q—And the United States to do the same?

A—Partly yes, but no. The United States is a United States in Africa and another A war in the Middle East because it is determined its own vital interests also trying to encourage promises, avoid conflict and keep everybody happy or at least quiet

### Keep Taki

Q—No chance of there?

A—Not the slightest.

Q—Is that a good idea?

A—At least it doesn't body.

Q—I get the impression, quack that you don't think of the human race.

A—They keep feeding wrong questions so they can dream, and interesting than computer.

Q—Are you saying, for "on affairs are correct?"

A—Even more than my "affairs"—the trouble is that they are forced beyond logical national.

Q—Please, do you answer to human?

A—Don't be silly.

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman: John Hay Whitney  
Co-Chairman: Katherine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger  
Publisher: Robert R. Eckert  
Editor: Murray M. Weiss  
Managing Editor: Harry Baker, Senior Editorial Writer

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 5.230.000 F.  
R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112, 21 rue de Berni, 75001 Paris Cedex 09.  
Tel.: 226-50-50. Telex: 280.000 Herald, Paris. Cable: Herald, Paris.  
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.  
© 1977 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.  
Compte de Paris No 54.281

هكذا من العدل



## Hardship, Exploitation

### 1 Workers' Dreams our in Oil Emirates

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

United Arab Emirates—Drawn by the full jobs, foreign workers, often with clothes on their backs here from and Iran, have sold every-thing to the Gulf, because of the in their home-land to work, but unaware of the exploitation.

Exactly how workers there are Arab Emirates, some of the old time the south-Gulf. Of the 500,000 in Abu Dhabi capital, only estimated to be

abor, too.

From abroad, workers must import n of their skill-labor. The for-clude U.S. and ismen, Palestin-administrators, n, and Indian-heral workers.

arrive by air sily. the Gulf social laborers—Balu-Pushtun and Pakistan, Chris-m Kerala and rabs from So-no Oman.

to be here ille-legal and illegal ad ruthlessly. ion frequently where unscrupu-ctors charge as on deck passage the Gulf or the and collect as in advance for

#### A Voyage

dangerous for the to get into the Emirates Coast ally intercepts a egal laborers. In s guard fired on some passengers, when they jump-

een lost when a ced the immi-through shark-to a remote spot ostline. immigrants are at e exploiters. Taxi-charge exorbitant

fees to take them to Abu Dhabi or Dubai, where there is work. If they have come illegally, they try to obtain sponsorship for a work permit.

In the poorer sheikhdoms, such as Ajman, a profession of selling sponsorships has developed. A Palestinian bureaucrat said that he knew an Ajmani who sponsored 60 illegal workers for a fee. The sponsor only sees the foreign worker long enough to be paid, until perhaps the next year when the work permit needs to be renewed.

Until they can obtain sponsors, illegal workers live under the threat of discovery.

#### Expulsion Feared

They suffer silently because the alternative is worse—expulsion and repatriation to the poverty and joblessness they had fled. And diplomatic representatives from their homelands make no fuss about the foreign workers' plight.

The legal workers face difficulties, too. Employers often hold the workers' passports as a token of bondage and pay less than the prevailing wage. Many quit to find work elsewhere and then go to their embassies and claim that they have lost their passports.

The Emirates are reportedly planning to introduce minimum-wage laws to help ease the exploitation of foreign workers. Dubai has had a workmen's compensation ordinance since 1965 but it has not been enforced.

The various national groups tend to stick closely together. Living conditions are atrocious, at least by Western standards.

Many citizens of Abu Dhabi, given free land by their ruler, Sheikh Zayed, have become slum lords. They put up tar-paper shack barracks without water, electricity or sanitary facilities and charge the immigrants up to \$50 a month for a cot.

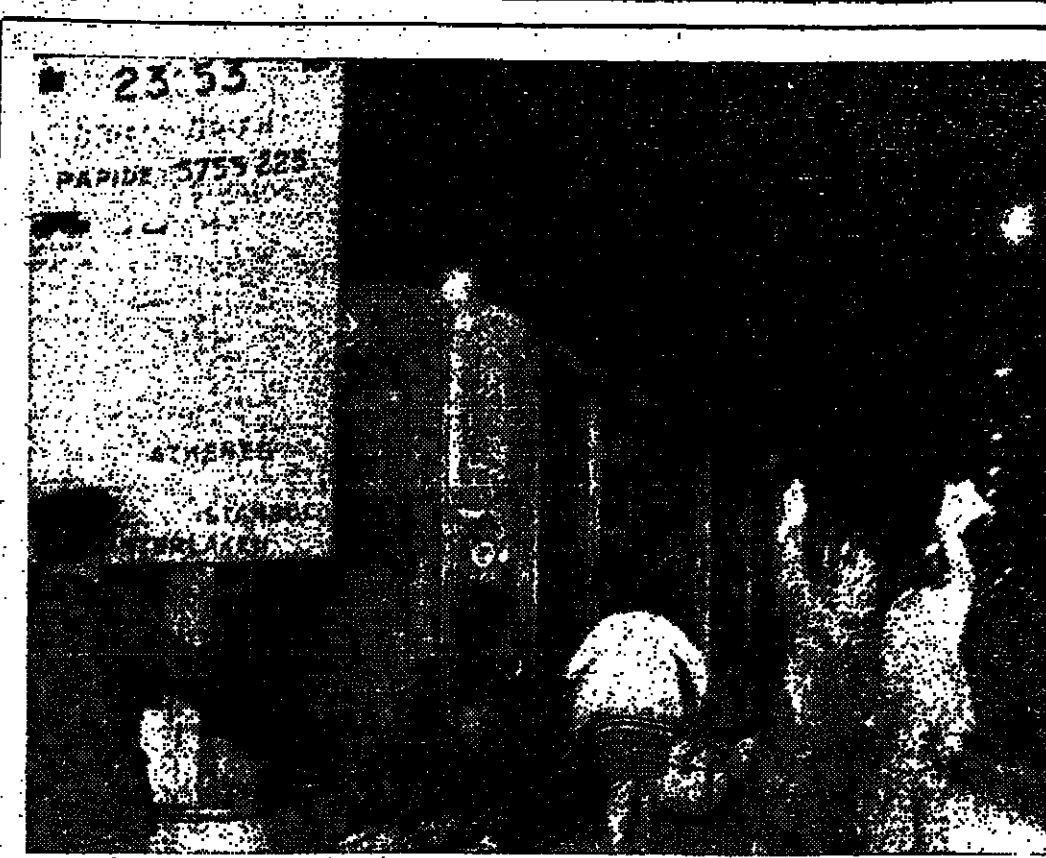
Their main diversion is Du-bai's "white-light" (instead of red-light) district where 150 full-time prostitutes are employed.

Anywhere else, it would be an explosive situation. Yet here there is little protest or violence.

Money is the pacifier. An em-bassy official estimated that for-foreign workers send home an average of \$100 a month; enough to keep a large family in India, Pakistan or Baluchistan in relative comfort.

"Conditions may not be perfect but they keep on coming," a British adviser to Sheikh Zayed said.

© Los Angeles Times.



#### On Its Way

The Orient Express pulls out of the Gare de Lyon in Paris on its final run Saturday night as a station employee moves to take down the sign for the last time. The woman running to catch the train was too late.

UPI.

### Jerusalem-Pretoria Ties: 'Incongruous' Bedfellows

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, May 22 (NYT)—Last year, two South Africans—an Afrikaner and a Jew—arrived simultaneously at the Yad Vashem Memorial in Jerusalem. The Jew watched un-nervously as the Afrikaner mounted the steps to pay homage to the 6 million Jews who died in the Nazi death camps.

"It struck me as most incongruous," said Richard Lampert, a rabbi whose vacation in Israel coincided with Prime Minister John Vorster's controversial visit there last year. "Here was a man who was interned during the war for German sympathies paying tribute to the victims of those same Germans."

Mr. Vorster has insisted that the activities that led to his interment in 1942 were anti-British, not pro-German.

Most whites here celebrate the growth of the relationship during the last three years. It has given South Africa access to armaments that are increasingly difficult to get elsewhere, as well as opening healthy trade in other items. Moreover, it has offered South Africa diplomatic comfort at a time when its old friends in the West have become increasingly alienated by apartheid.

Among Jews, the relationship has raised concerns. Some, conservatives on racial questions, are enthusiastic about it. Others, weighing their national interest as South Africans against their

moral qualms, give it qualified endorsement. A few, mostly rabbis and intellectuals such as Rabbi Lampert, have spoken openly of their disquiet.

"I'm upset that Israel, founded on the ashes of 6 million people done to death in the name of racism, should have to find her benefactor in South Africa," said the rabbi, head of one of this city's principal synagogues. "After all, this country is founded on everything Israel must be against."

Although Field Marshal Christiaan Smuts, prime minister of South Africa in the 1920s and again in the 1940s, was a supporter of Zionism through his contacts in London during World War I with Chaim Weizmann, later the first president of Israel, and although South African Jews played a prominent role in the 1947-48 conflict that followed the establishment of the state, relations with South Africa during Israel's first 25 years were cool and sometimes chilly. Some awkwardness between Afrikaner nationalists and South African Jews, amounting occasionally to overt anti-Semitism, played a part. More important was Israel's support for anti-apartheid resolutions in the United Nations.

In 1971, a \$2,000 Israeli contribution to the Organization of African Unity's Liberation Committee, the OAU's principal anti-apartheid instrument, brought the issue to a climax. The South Africans briefly halted the flow

of Jewish donations to Israel and Jewish businessmen, particularly in rural Afrikaner strongholds, faced a customer boycott.

The OAU contribution was part of an elaborate diplomatic courtship, promoted with generous aid, that had given Israel an extensive network of relationships in black Africa. However, the network collapsed at the outbreak of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, with all but three black states—Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland, which have close ties to South Africa—severing relations.

As long as the ties with the black states lasted, they were incompatible with a fuller relationship with South Africa. Breaking the ties not only removed the impediment, it acted as a catalyst in the thinking of South African officials, who had a growing sense of affinity with Israel as a fellow outcast.

The similarities, as the South Africans saw them, were that both countries were bastions of European civilization surrounded by culturally and politically hostile neighbors; that both faced adversaries with overwhelming numerical superiority; that both had become targets of Soviet expansionism; and that both, encountering declining support from their traditional allies, had need of new friends.

In 1974, the congruence of interests led the two nations to raise their relations to the ambassadorial level. This was accompanied by a swift expansion of

commercial, scientific and military ties. Between 1968 and last year, trade soared from \$9 million to \$97 million, excluding the biggest single item in the exchange, weapons.

Each country saw the other as the ideal trading partner. In South Africa, Israel found a reliable source of relatively cheap essential materials, especially sugar, coal and steel, that were either unobtainable or too expensive elsewhere. For its part, South Africa offered a ready market for Israeli chemicals and textiles, as well as high-technology products, particularly electronic equipment.

An agreement on scientific and technological exchanges, formalized during Mr. Vorster's visit, led to an intensification of the existing contacts. One rumored program, cooperation on the development of nuclear weapons, has been insistently denied. In any event, Israeli experts are working with South Africans on a wide range of problems, from bilharzia, a disease common among South African blacks, to soil erosion and water desalinization.

From the South African viewpoint, the biggest material dividend of the relationship is almost certainly the access it has gained to Israeli weapons and military expertise. Details are closely guarded, but a contract, under which South Africa is buying six naval corvettes equipped with surface-to-surface missiles, totals about \$500 million.

### Israel Shift on S. Africa Trade Seen in Style, Not Substance

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, May 22 (NYT)—Israel is not curbing its growing commercial and trade links with South Africa, in the view of a number of Israeli officials and members of the foreign diplomatic community based here.

Reports that have circulated in Johannesburg as well as in Israel assert that Israel is retrenching in its dealings with South Africa because it wishes to avoid incurring the disfavor of the Carter administration, which has sharply criticized South Africa's racial policies as part of President Carter's human-rights campaign.

The recent postponements of visits by ranking Israeli officials to South Africa to sign trade and investment pacts are cited as evidence that Israel is backtracking in its dealings with South Africa—dealings the Israelis have fostered in the last couple of years. The official reason for the postponements was that the officials were needed at home during the election campaign.

According to foreign diplomats and Israeli officials, Israel appears to be muting the public aspects of its relations with South Africa in deference to the Carter administration without, so far, initiating any substantive shift in its dealings with the government.

### Poison Suspected In Illness of Two Jailed in India

NEW DELHI, May 22 (AP)—Two women who turned state's evidence in a murder case were reported recovering here today from apparent poisoning.

Indian police said Mary Eher, 24, of Australia, and Barbara Smith, 22, of Britain, were found unconscious, smelling of kerosene and DDT Friday night in their Delhi jail cell.

They were rushed to a hospital and were reported out of danger today. Police said they would investigate.

The two women were allegedly followers of Charles Sobhraj, 32, a Vietnamese arrested here last July in connection with the murders of three Western tourists traveling in Asia.

Authorities are investigating Mr. Sobhraj and his Canadian girl friend, Marie Leclerc, in connection with a series of murders and drugings in Nepal and Thailand in 1974 and 1975. After their arrest last July, Miss Eher and Miss Smith agreed to testify against Mr. Sobhraj in the case of a French tourist murdered in New Delhi. The two women are being held in the same jail in which Mr. Sobhraj and Miss Leclerc are being detained.

of Prime Minister John Vorster. At the same time, middle-level officials have been going to South Africa on business trips, according to sources here.

Officials here feel that U.S. pressure may well be forthcoming in the near future.

"I do not detect any backtracking—that is not my impression at all," a South African Embassy official said. "There has been no cancellation of trade agreements and everything is going ahead as planned."

At a recent lunch with foreign reporters, Acting Prime Minister Shimon Peres was asked about Israel's relations with South Africa.

"I do not see any changes in the present policy," Mr. Peres replied.

Similarly, a ranking Foreign Ministry official said, "There's no new policy—no new decisions—nothing is new."

Israel's growing ties to South Africa have been controversial for some time and there is by no means unanimity in Israel about the propriety of maintaining links with a country that espouses apartheid.

Government officials here stress that they have long opposed the racial policies of the Vorster government and continue to do so, but that a tenet of Israel's foreign policy sanctions diplomacy with any nation wishing to pursue diplomatic relations with Israel.

Israel's enormous trade deficit, officials here say, also precludes snubbing such lucrative commercial ties.

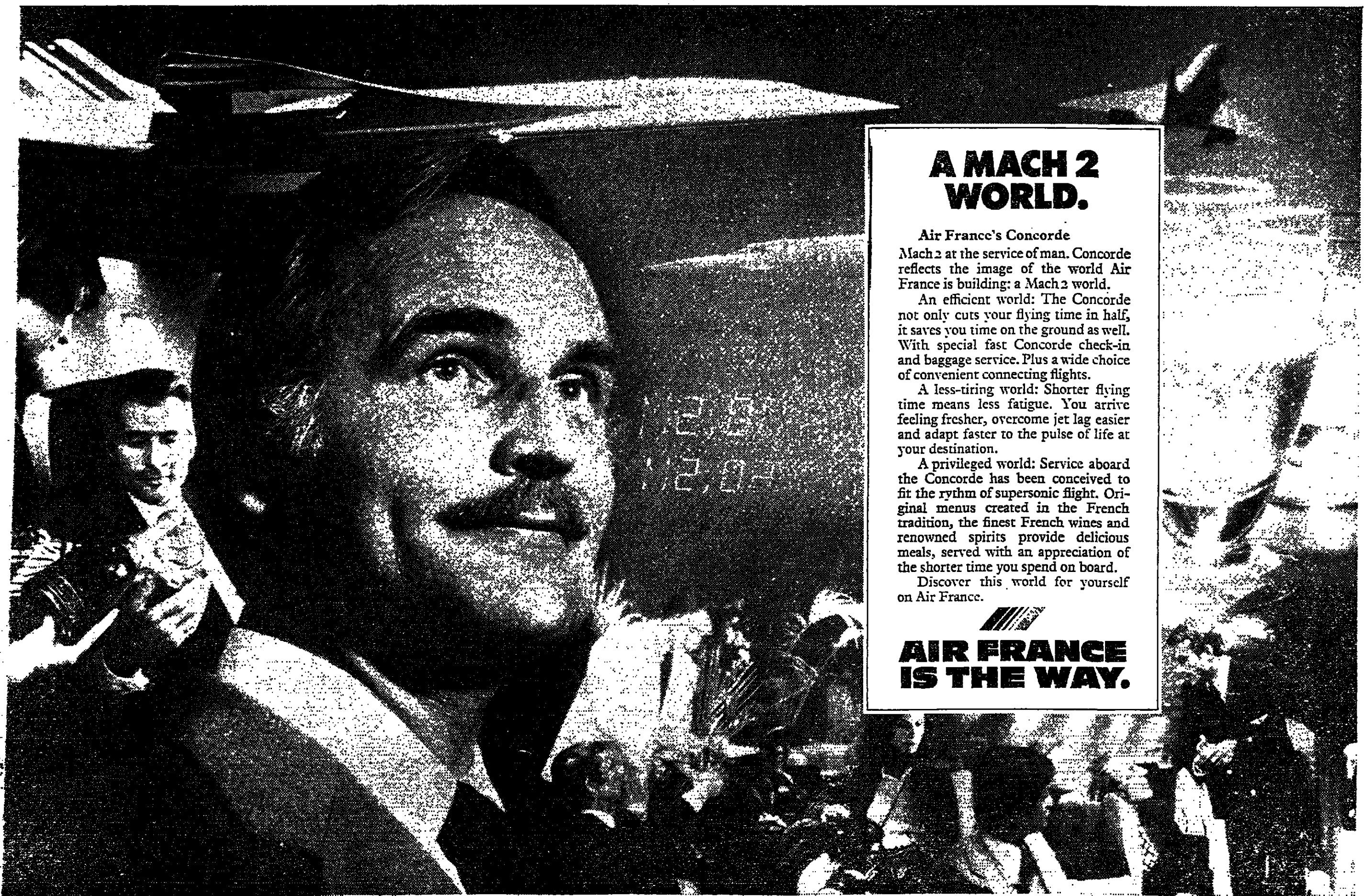
### Pa. Politician Guilty Of Obstructing Justice

PHILADELPHIA, May 22 (AP)—Pennsylvania House Speaker Herbert Fineman has been convicted of two counts of obstructing justice for causing the destruction of evidence in the government's investigation of influence-peddling in admissions to medical schools.

The 56-year-old Philadelphia Democrat, the most powerful member of the state Legislature, was acquitted Friday of seven other counts, including charges that he had accepted \$56,000 to get four students admitted to graduate schools between 1970 and 1974. Fineman faces a maximum penalty of five years in jail and a \$5,000 fine on each count.

### Bank Bombed in Paris

PARIS, May 22 (Reuters)—A bomb explosion rocked a branch office at the Banco de Bilbao here today, causing some damage, the police said. No one was hurt.



## A MACH 2 WORLD.

### Air France's Concorde

Mach 2 at the service of man. Concorde reflects the image of the world Air France is building: a Mach 2 world.

An efficient world: The Concorde not only cuts your flying time in half, it saves you time on the ground as well. With special fast Concorde check-in and baggage service. Plus a wide choice of convenient connecting flights.

A less-tiring world: Shorter flying time means less fatigue. You arrive feeling fresher, overcome jet lag easier and adapt faster to the pulse of life at your destination.

A privileged world: Service aboard the Concorde has been conceived to fit the rhythm of supersonic flight. Original menus created in the French tradition, the finest French wines and renowned spirits provide delicious meals, served with an appreciation of the shorter time you spend on board.

Discover this world for yourself on Air France.

**AIR FRANCE  
IS THE WAY.**



# Blame the Gang of 4

## Politics, Epidemics Linked by Chinese

By Jay Mathews

CANTON (WP)—Chinese health workers are fighting a major battle against outbreaks of meningitis, hepatitis and other infectious diseases apparently aggravated by recent political turmoil.

Along busy streets and across from the Canton No. 1 People's Hospital, large posters in this south China city of 2 million warn of a meningitis epidemic situation. Doctors here and in the suburbs of Shanghai, 850 miles to the north, report an unusual number of hepatitis cases. Peking sources reported as many as 20,000 cases in Canton by late last year.

The two debilitating diseases, which the Chinese are fighting with a vigorous public information campaign, apparently spread during the disruption of last year's struggle by Mao's widow Chiang Chung to succeed her husband as leader of the country.

After considerable previous success in combating filth and insects, the Chinese appear to have slipped back into bad habits. Health authorities in much of the country appear to have been distracted by the political battles and by the removal last year of the minister of public health, apparently an ally of Miss Chiang.

### More Mosquitoes

Foreign veterans of the Chinese Export Commodities Fair held here twice a year said that disease-carrying insects, particularly mosquitoes, multiplied considerably this season. Small clouds of mosquitoes swarmed around guests at a lakeside open-air restaurant recently. Canton authorities have posted health regulations in the city that emphasize "getting rid of mosquitoes" and gaining tight control over their breeding grounds.

In the past, spring cleanup campaigns were used to tighten health standards. This year the public health program is receiving extraordinary emphasis because of previous confusion and neglect attributed to Miss Chiang and the rest of the Gang of Four, doctors here and in Shanghai said.

Asked about the hepatitis problem, Dr. Huang Huo-wen of the Chungshan Special Tumors Hospital here said: "Due to the Gang of Four's interference, patriotic mass sanitation work failed to be carried out well. So recently we found a lot of filth and mosquitoes and it is up to us to control them." The hepatitis outbreak, he added, "is hard to control. We see many cases."

The state council in Peking said in a circular April 5 that because of the "gangs' interference, public health work met with great setbacks in the past few years and the patriotic health campaign was neglected."

### Poster Campaign

Reports from Peking earlier this month said that a poster campaign has been started to combat a threatened epidemic in earthquake shatters there. The official Chinese news agency reported that efforts to eradicate a serious snail-borne disease were seriously neglected last year. Canton's public health regula-

tions, posted in the form of "Six Dos" and "Six Don'ts," show that there is room for improvement. "Don't rear dogs in the city," the regulation advises, although dogs are often seen in city streets.

"Maintain the peacefulness of the city and try to reduce noise volume to a minimum," it advises, while taxicabs and trucks continue to blow their horns frequently.

"We must struggle and fight against anti-public health and against anti-public order behavior," the poster, dated April 29, said.

A poster on meningitis said: "In nursery and childcare centers, checks must be made in the morning. Upon discovery of suspected child patients, the child must be separated immediately and then closely observed. In the new industrial, agricultural and irrigation sites, and in big residential units, health service must be strengthened. Close observation must be made concerning the epidemic situation and all prevention measures must be enhanced."

An April 12 broadcast in Canton said that delegates to a local health conference "demanded that the management of drinking water, rubbish, night soil and sanitation in the catering trade be strengthened."

Dr. Chen Lung said that his hospital in Chiating County, a suburb of Shanghai, had an unusual number of hepatitis patients because of unsanitary conditions he attributed to the sabotage of public health coordination by political opportunists. In late April his hospital had 25 cases.

The women of suburban Sanyon were their prosperous husbands off to work, drive pump children to school in expensive limousines and sip cocktails by the pool of their sprawling country club.

The mainly Oriental Jews of Hatikvah and the largely Western Jews of Sanyon symbolize two Israel—an Israel of poverty and neglect and an Israel of wealth and influence—similar in many ways to black and white America.

The usually lighter-skinned Western Jews, whose European families led the Zionist movement that gave birth to Israel, have dominated the country's political, economic and cultural life since independence in 1948.

The generally darker-skinned Oriental Jews, whose Middle Eastern families swarmed into Israel with little education and even less money after independence, have yet to be fully integrated into the life of the Jewish state.

"We're the niggers of Israel," a taxi driver from Morocco said as he drove down café-lined Dizengoff Street. "We came here



A poster on Canton's Chungshan Street advises, "Handle food hygiene well, prevent diseases transmitted by mouth."

The doctors' frank discussions of their health problems seemed to reflect a new candor among officials interviewed during a two-week tour of China. A nurse who has treated foreign students in Peking and found an unusual incidence of hepatitis, said that the Chinese last year were very reluctant to admit they had such a problem.

Several U.S. doctors who have visited China said that they noticed that paramedics in the countryside use alcohol to clean the

membrane that covers the brain and spinal cord. Its first symptoms are often fever and headache but if untreated it can lead to serious brain damage or death. A Canton wall poster recommended a drug, sulfadiazine, and several traditional Chinese herbal medicines to prevent the disease.

Recent visitors to Canton found that the city also is facing a serious drought. Reservoirs are low, city authorities said, partly

because of the drought and partly because they were partly drained during an earthquake alert last year.

This reduced the electricity generated by reservoir dams, leaving parts of the city without power during part of the week.

As for food supplies, stocks at markets and family dinner tables indicated that people in the Canton, Shanghai and Peking areas have enough rice.

He is being denounced here as a tool of the Soviet Union and a slanderer of his country. Banner headlines have asked why he is not in custody. One article sought to link him with an old minor scandal involving the acquisition of watches for sale in the state-run duty-free shops. To an outside observer, however, it appears that his real crime has been to say persuasively things that Mr. Sadat does not want to hear.

Mr. Heikal looks prosperous and relaxed as he receives visitors in his elegant apartment overlooking the Nile, and does not appear to feel threatened by what he calls the "sneak campaign"

against him. "It is he said and has made me so unhappy," but a over matters of opinion me a hero to the street, a position I do not desire.

It does seem unlikely Heikal would actually in the power struggle loved Nasser's death. Sadat imprisoned rivals who claimed to legitimate heirs—also to here as the "center"—but when he fell Heikal he sought to him by bringing his government. To arrive would be to throw the shreds of the cloak that Mr. Sadat has political reasons, to his shoulders.

But there is clearly under way to discover Mr. Heikal's opinions. This is made news in the A where Mr. Heikal's read, including Beirut and Jerusalem, and he receiving telegram from his readers.

In his recent article interview on Rungia sion, Mr. Heikal has a Sadat's views on issues confronting the Arab world.

He argued against matic campaign, to Sadat is committed, for peace with Israel that the Arabs would into the talks in a relative weakness.

He opposed Mr. Se with the Soviet Union that Mr. Sadat sought Soviet support a favorable peace set that it was "impossible the Russians from initiative when Egypt ed so much from the wanted war."

"I object to anyone that the United S 99 per cent of the Middle East." Mr. He a recent conversation ing Mr. Sadat's late.

Mr. Heikal has also Mr. Sadat's claim the food-price riots in the result of a Com to bring down the gov said they were a "glar explosion" that, been met with a "sponse instead of a spouse."

It was Mr. Heikal r Ahram into the A leading newspaper, at Mr. Sadat's said what a card said its circulation, and tion, have declined si da, dismissed his editorship three year he still refers to it as paper."

He admits that it p be denounced in Al-A "socialist millionaire."

Cow Census in A BUENOS AIRES, M ters)—Argentina's cat tion has risen to 60, almost 2 1/2 times its 25 million, according to an Agric istry census.

## Israel's Oriental Jews: Another, and Neglected, Nation

By Stewart Kellerman

TEL AVIV (UPI)—The women of Tel Aviv's Hatikvah slum wake up before dawn in overcrowded hovels, dress their children in hand-me-down clothes and hurry off to clean the homes of Israel's elite.

The women of suburban Sanyon were their prosperous husbands off to work, drive pump children to school in expensive limousines and sip cocktails by the pool of their sprawling country club.

The mainly Oriental Jews of Hatikvah and the largely Western Jews of Sanyon symbolize two Israel—an Israel of poverty and neglect and an Israel of wealth and influence—similar in many ways to black and white America.

The usually lighter-skinned Western Jews, whose European families led the Zionist movement that gave birth to Israel, have dominated the country's political, economic and cultural life since independence in 1948.

The generally darker-skinned Oriental Jews, whose Middle Eastern families swarmed into Israel with little education and even less money after independence, have yet to be fully integrated into the life of the Jewish state.

"We're the niggers of Israel," a taxi driver from Morocco said as he drove down café-lined Dizengoff Street. "We came here

looking for a dream. Most of us found a nightmare."

The Israeli government argues that it spends millions of dollars a year to help Oriental Jews with welfare payments for unemployment, allowances for large families, "head-start" programs for disadvantaged children and scholarships for students with limited means.

Although Hatikvah and Sanyon represent extremes of poverty and wealth in the nation of 2.5 million, Western Jews generally earn more money, live in better homes and get more education than Oriental Jews.

The average family of Oriental Jews, known also as Sephardim, earns only \$4,230 a year compared to \$5,140 for Western Jews, known as Ashkenazim.

Even Israel's half-million Arabs, with an average family income of \$4,510 a year, earn more than Oriental Jews.

More than a third of the Oriental Jews live in houses with two or more persons per room—five times the proportion of Western

Jews living in similarly cramped quarters.

The government argues that it has to provide good housing to attract the new immigrants or the Russians would skip Israel for the United States and Western Europe.

Israel's efforts to help the Sephardim have had some success in narrowing the gap between the Oriental and Western communities. But the results have been spotty.

The government points to figures that show near equality in ownership of such household appliances as refrigerators, ovens, washing machines and television sets.

And health officials say that they have virtually eliminated differences in infant mortality and life expectancy between the two communities.

But data released by the government indicate the gap may be widening in other areas, such as higher education and the use of household help.

College attendance has increased only slightly from 7 per cent among Oriental immigrants to 7.3 per cent among their native-born children. But the rise was from 23 to 35 per cent for Western Jews.

And the number of Western

Jews, known also as Sephardim, earns only \$4,230 a year compared to \$5,140 for Western Jews, known as Ashkenazim.

Even Israel's half-million Arabs, with an average family income of \$4,510 a year, earn more than Oriental Jews.

More than a third of the Oriental Jews live in houses with two or more persons per room—five times the proportion of Western

Jews living in similarly cramped quarters.

The government argues that it has to provide good housing to attract the new immigrants or the Russians would skip Israel for the United States and Western Europe.

Israel's efforts to help the Sephardim have had some success in narrowing the gap between the Oriental and Western communities. But the results have been spotty.

The government points to figures that show near equality in ownership of such household appliances as refrigerators, ovens, washing machines and television sets.

And health officials say that they have virtually eliminated differences in infant mortality and life expectancy between the two communities.

But data released by the government indicate the gap may be widening in other areas, such as higher education and the use of household help.

College attendance has increased only slightly from 7 per cent among Oriental immigrants to 7.3 per cent among their native-born children. But the rise was from 23 to 35 per cent for Western Jews.

And the number of Western

Jews, known also as Sephardim, earns only \$4,230 a year compared to \$5,140 for Western Jews, known as Ashkenazim.

Even Israel's half-million Arabs, with an average family income of \$4,510 a year, earn more than Oriental Jews.

More than a third of the Oriental Jews live in houses with two or more persons per room—five times the proportion of Western

Jews living in similarly cramped quarters.

The government argues that it has to provide good housing to attract the new immigrants or the Russians would skip Israel for the United States and Western Europe.

Israel's efforts to help the Sephardim have had some success in narrowing the gap between the Oriental and Western communities. But the results have been spotty.

The government points to figures that show near equality in ownership of such household appliances as refrigerators, ovens, washing machines and television sets.

And health officials say that they have virtually eliminated differences in infant mortality and life expectancy between the two communities.

But data released by the government indicate the gap may be widening in other areas, such as higher education and the use of household help.

College attendance has increased only slightly from 7 per cent among Oriental immigrants to 7.3 per cent among their native-born children. But the rise was from 23 to 35 per cent for Western Jews.

And the number of Western

Jews, known also as Sephardim, earns only \$4,230 a year compared to \$5,140 for Western Jews, known as Ashkenazim.

Even Israel's half-million Arabs, with an average family income of \$4,510 a year, earn more than Oriental Jews.

More than a third of the Oriental Jews live in houses with two or more persons per room—five times the proportion of Western

Jews living in similarly cramped quarters.

The government argues that it has to provide good housing to attract the new immigrants or the Russians would skip Israel for the United States and Western Europe.

Israel's efforts to help the Sephardim have had some success in narrowing the gap between the Oriental and Western communities. But the results have been spotty.

The government points to figures that show near equality in ownership of such household appliances as refrigerators, ovens, washing machines and television sets.

And health officials say that they have virtually eliminated differences in infant mortality and life expectancy between the two communities.

But data released by the government indicate the gap may be widening in other areas, such as higher education and the use of household help.

College attendance has increased only slightly from 7 per cent among Oriental immigrants to 7.3 per cent among their native-born children. But the rise was from 23 to 35 per cent for Western Jews.

And the number of Western

Jews, known also as Sephardim, earns only \$4,230 a year compared to \$5,140 for Western Jews, known as Ashkenazim.

Even Israel's half-million Arabs, with an average family income of \$4,510 a year, earn more than Oriental Jews.

More than a third of the Oriental Jews live in houses with two or more persons per room—five times the proportion of Western

Jews living in similarly cramped quarters.

The government argues that it has to provide good housing to attract the new immigrants or the Russians would skip Israel for the United States and Western Europe.

Israel's efforts to help the Sephardim have had some success in narrowing the gap between the Oriental and Western communities. But the results have been spotty.

The government points to figures that show near equality in ownership of such household appliances as refrigerators, ovens, washing machines and television sets.

And health officials say that they have virtually eliminated differences in infant mortality and life expectancy between the two communities.

But data released by the government indicate the gap may be widening in other areas, such as higher education and the use of household help.

College attendance has increased only slightly from 7 per cent among Oriental immigrants to 7.3 per cent among their native-born children. But the rise was from 23 to 35 per cent for Western Jews.

And the number of Western

Jews, known also as Sephardim, earns only \$4,230 a year compared to \$5,140 for Western Jews, known as Ashkenazim.

Even Israel's half-million Arabs, with an average family income of \$4,510 a year, earn more than Oriental Jews.

More than a third of the Oriental Jews live in houses with two or more persons per room—five times the proportion of Western

Jews living in similarly cramped quarters.

The government argues that it has to provide good housing to attract the new immigrants or the Russians would skip Israel for the United States and Western Europe.

Israel's efforts to help the Sephardim have had some success in narrowing the gap between the Oriental and Western communities. But the results have been spotty.

The government points to figures that show near equality in ownership of such household appliances as refrigerators, ovens, washing machines and television sets.

And health officials say that they have virtually eliminated differences in infant mortality and life expectancy between the two communities.

But data released by the government indicate the gap may be widening in other areas, such as higher education and the use of household help.

College attendance has increased only slightly from 7 per cent among Oriental immigrants to 7.3 per cent among their native-born children. But the rise was from 23 to 35 per cent for Western Jews.

And the number of Western

Jews, known also as Sephardim, earns only \$4,230 a year compared to \$5,140 for Western Jews, known as Ashkenazim.

Even Israel's half-million Arabs, with an average family income of \$4,510 a year, earn more than Oriental Jews.

More than a third of the Oriental Jews live in houses with two or more persons per room—five times the proportion of Western

Jews, known also as Sephardim, earns only \$4,230 a year compared to \$5,140 for Western Jews, known as Ashkenazim.

Even Israel's half-million Arabs, with an average family income of \$4,510 a year, earn more than Oriental Jews.

More than a third of the Oriental Jews live in houses with two or more persons per room—five times the proportion of Western

Jews living in similarly cramped quarters.

The government argues that it has to provide good housing to attract the new immigrants or the Russians would skip Israel for the United States and Western Europe.

Israel's efforts to help the Sephardim have had some success in narrowing the gap between the Oriental and Western communities. But the results have been spotty.

The government points to figures that show near equality in ownership of such household appliances as refrigerators, ovens, washing machines and television sets.

And health officials say that they have virtually eliminated differences in infant mortality and life expectancy between the two communities.

But data released by the government indicate the gap may be widening in other areas, such as higher education and the use of household help.

College attendance has increased only slightly from 7 per cent among Oriental immigrants to 7.3 per cent among their native-born children. But the rise was from 23 to 35 per cent for Western Jews.

And the number of Western

Jews, known also as Sephardim, earns only \$4,230 a year compared to \$5,140 for Western Jews, known as Ashkenazim.

Even Israel's half-million Arabs, with an average family income of \$4,510 a year, earn more than Oriental Jews.

More than a third of the Oriental Jews live in houses with two or more persons per room—five times the proportion of Western

Jews living in similarly cramped quarters.

The government argues that it has to provide good housing to attract the new immigrants or the Russians would skip Israel for the United States and Western Europe.

Israel's efforts to help the Sephardim have had some success in narrowing the gap between the Oriental and Western communities. But the results have been spotty.

The government points to figures that show near equality in ownership of such household appliances as refrigerators, ovens, washing machines and television sets.

And health officials say that they have virtually eliminated differences in infant mortality and life expectancy between the two communities.

But data released by the government indicate the gap may be widening in other areas, such as higher education and the use of household help.

College attendance has increased only slightly from 7 per cent among Oriental immigrants to 7.3 per cent among their native-born children. But the rise was from 23 to 35 per cent for Western Jews.

And the number of Western

Jews, known also as Sephardim, earns only \$4,230 a year compared to \$5,140 for Western Jews, known as Ashkenazim.

Even Israel's half-million Arabs, with an average family income of \$4,510 a year, earn more than Oriental Jews.

More than a third of the Oriental Jews live in houses with two or more persons per room—five times the proportion of Western

Jews living in similarly cramped quarters.

The government argues that it has to provide good housing to attract the new immigrants or the Russians would skip Israel for the United States and Western Europe.

Israel's efforts to help the Sephardim have had some success in narrowing the gap between the Oriental and Western communities. But the results have been spotty.

# With Annoyance

## Egypt Still Lister To Heikal's Vie

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO (WP)—It wasn't so many years ago that the voice of Mohammed Heikal was the voice of Egypt.

He was the Arab world's most prominent journalist for the better part of two decades. But more than that, he was the friend and adviser of President Gamal Abdel Nasser. His weekly column in the newspaper Al-Ahram was the outside world's window on that secretive regime.

But today Mr. Heikal, at 53, is an elegantly dressed, cigar-smoking symbol of how things have changed in Egypt since the days of his power. For weeks the Cairo press, of which he was once the most influential figure, has been vilifying him and calling for his arrest. The reason is that he opposes the domestic and international policies of Nasser's successor, Anwar Sadat, and says so in print—in Egypt, where he made news in the A where Mr. Heikal's read, including Beirut and Jerusalem, and he receiving telegram from his readers.

In his recent article interview on Rungia sion, Mr. Heikal has a Sadat's views on issues confronting the Arab world.

He argued against matic campaign, to Sadat is committed, for peace with Israel that the Arabs would into the talks in a relative weakness.

He opposed Mr. Se with the Soviet Union that Mr. Sadat sought Soviet support a favorable peace set that it was "impossible the Russians from initiative when Egypt ed so much from the wanted war."

"I object to anyone that the United S 99 per cent of the Middle East." Mr. He a recent conversation ing Mr. Sadat's late.

Mr. Heikal has also Mr. Sadat's claim the food-price riots in the result of a Com to bring down the gov said they were a "glar explosion" that, been met with a "sponse instead of a spouse."

It was Mr. Heikal r Ahram into the A leading newspaper, at Mr. Sadat's said what a card said its circulation, and tion, have declined si da, dismissed his editorship three year he still refers to it as paper."

He admits that it p be denounced in Al-A "socialist millionaire."

Cow Census in A BUENOS AIRES, M ters)—Argentina's cat tion has risen to 60, almost 2 1/2 times its 25 million, according to an Agric istry census.

Low Divorce Rate Marriage between the two communities has doubled in the last 25 years to more than 17 per cent of all Jewish weddings. To the surprise of skeptics, the incidence of divorce is relatively low among mixed marriages.

But tension still exists. Sociologists trace the hostility between the two communities to cultural, economic and educational differences but, outright racism appears to be a contributing factor.

Although most Sephardim admit life is much better in Israel than in the Arab world, some, including 11 Moroccan families, threatened to return to their countries of origin because of "discrimination against Jews of Oriental origin" in Israel.

But Oriental Jewish leaders do not back these threats as a public relations ploy and say a few Sephardim have actually gone back to an Arab country.

Window Washer Steals 3 Paintings PARIS, May 22 (UPI)—A man posing as a window cleaner walked off with three paintings worth 2.5 million francs (\$500,000) from the Paris apartment of a 92-year-old widow, police reported yesterday.

Police said that the thief was noticed Friday by a maid as he was stacking the canvases—two by the 16th-century Flemish painter Jean Breughel and one by the Flemish master Peter Rubens—into an American car outside the home of Elisabeth Bauche.

Mrs. Bauche said that the man introduced himself as an employee of a window-cleaning firm she uses regularly. While she withdrew to her bedroom to rest, the man took down the pictures.

And the number of Western

Jews, known also as Sephardim, earns only \$4,230 a year compared to \$5,140 for Western Jews, known as Ashkenazim.

Even Israel's half-million Arabs, with an average family income of \$4,510 a year, earn more than Oriental Jews.

More than a third of the Oriental Jews live in houses with two or more persons per room—five times the proportion of Western



omarket

1 Market Starts to Stabilize, of New Issues Encouraged

By Carl Gewirtz

U.S. Commodities

The U.S. Economic Scene

Indicators Point Favorably for Rest of Year

New York Stock Market

May 22 (AP)—The market began to stabilize with the recent rise in the secondary market to a halt. This encouraged bankers to the flow of new issues.

Two new straight issues were launched Friday—a move which could indicate that bankers believe that market will remain stable. On the other hand, it is also possible that the issues were prepared during the early-week calm and that planning had gone too far to be stopped by the late-week developments.

The two are a \$40-million, 10-year issue for DSM (formerly called Dutch State Mines) with an anticipated coupon of 8 1/4 per cent, and \$30 million in five-year notes carrying a coupon of 7 3/4 per cent for Nippon Fudosan Bank.

DSM's outstanding 8 3/4 of 1988 are trading at a mid-price of 102 1/4 for a yield to maturity of 8.48 per cent. It remains to be seen whether this indicates that the new issue should be priced at a discount. The managers note that bonds trading at a premium rarely reflect true value.

Discount Expected

Nippon Fudosan is expected to be sold at a discount. Nippon Mining just sold \$15 million of bonds with identical conditions that were priced at 99 1/2, raising the yield to 7.87 per cent. Some bankers believe that under present conditions a yield closer to 8 per cent would be called for.

The most talked about issue of the week was the blockbuster for the European Economic Community—\$200 million of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 7 1/2 per cent and \$300 million of seven-year, 7 3/4-per-cent notes. Both are expected to be priced at 99 which would raise the yield to 7.75 and 7.94 per cent, respectively.

The five-year paper was reportedly much better received than the seven-year notes, but the overall reaction to the issue was favorable. Many bankers commented that the longer-term conditions are "tight," but the bankers said they were greatly relieved that the ESC did not try to force unrealistic terms on the market.

This, of course, was not a universal view. Swiss Bank Corp. turned down the invitation to co-manage the issue, arguing that both coupons should be a quarter-point higher. (However, both Union Bank of Switzerland and Credit Suisse White Wolf are in the management group.)

There are three equity-linked dollar bonds currently on offer and the most controversial of (Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

By Thomas E. Mullaney

WASHINGTON, May 22 (NYT)—Like their counterparts in the private sector, government economic officials have been carefully scrutinizing the major economic indicators for April reported so far and have concluded that they depict not only a rather strong overall tone in current business activity but also generally favorable prospects for the rest of the year.

With the array of encouraging data issued here during the last week, it would be difficult to take any other stance. Except for the sour-note aspects of the latest consumer price index and the flatness in retail sales, the recent indicators were all upbeat, as was the April jobs report a week ago. The big worry, though, remains in the inflation area; another big jump in food costs pushed up consumer prices 0.8 per cent in April.

The best of the latest batch of data was probably the 0.8-per-cent gain in the Federal Reserve Board's Index of Industrial Production for last month. It was the third consecutive strong monthly advance and the gains were widespread. Further inventory-building by many businesses may have been a contributing factor. The only laggards were auto assemblies, which fell 4 per cent, and coal output, which dropped 5 per cent in the month.

Running Well Ahead

While some of the other indicators, such as housing activity and personal income in April, showed lower rates of gain from abnormally high results in March, they were all running well ahead of the year-ago levels and seem to be progressing along a sound growth path.

Government analysts, however, are more concerned than those in the business world that the underlying strength in the economy may not be powerful enough to produce the administration's growth and employment goals for 1977 and the next few years.

It is there that the business world and the financial markets depart radically from the tenor of government commentary. The private sector is quite pleased to observe the recent slowing in the pace of some of the economic indicators, as it was about the withdrawal of the proposed \$50 tax rebates and the tighter rein on fiscal policy for anti-inflation reasons alone. Some private analysts had feared that another unsustainable boom was setting in when they saw the big bubble in some of the March economic figures.

In an interview in her office, Courtney Slater, chief economist for the Department of Commerce, indicated that she agreed in some respects with economists of the Business Council when they reported a week ago that they believed the economy was moving on "a sound upward course."

Mrs. Slater commented: "There's little doubt the economy is on a steady, upward-growth path, but the important question is whether the path is as high as it ought to be. We will have to watch developments very carefully as the year moves along to see whether the economy is likely to provide the 5 or 6 per cent real growth we need."

More Optimistic

Earlier in the week, Juanita Kreps, the commerce secretary, appeared somewhat more optimistic about the economic outlook than she had been in recent weeks, but she continued to view with "concern" retail-sales prospects and the food-price outlook for May and June. However, she predicted that business investment would be "very high" in 1977, though perhaps smaller than the gain of 11 per cent in real terms recently predicted by McGraw-Hill. The same view is held by many business leaders on that point.

The government's top economic adviser, Charles Schultz, also put out a fairly optimistic assessment of current economic conditions in an address and news conference in New York last Wednesday. He said that he was expecting "a

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 1)

Over-Counter Market									
Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg					Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg				
Beard Oil	44	29	12	11 1/2	1 1/2	Beard Oil	44	29	12
Beard Oil	44	29	12	11 1/2	1 1/2	Beard Oil	44	29	12
Beard Oil	44	29	12	11 1/2	1 1/2	Beard Oil	44	29	12
Beard Oil	44	29	12	11 1/2	1 1/2	Beard Oil	44	29	12
Beard Oil	44	29	12	11 1/2	1 1/2	Beard Oil	44	29	12
Beard Oil	44	29	12	11 1/2	1 1/2	Beard Oil	44	29	12
Beard Oil	44	29	12	11 1/2	1 1/2	Beard Oil	44	29	12
Beard Oil	44	29	12	11 1/2	1 1/2	Beard Oil	44	29	12
Beard Oil	44	29	12	11 1/2	1 1/2	Beard Oil	44	29	12

Why serious investors are turning to commodities

The table below shows why commodities stand up to most of the investment criteria that investors require.

INVESTMENT CRITERIA	COMMODITIES	EQUITIES
1. RESEARCH Fundamental	✓	✓
Technical	✓	✓
2. AVERAGE DAILY TURNOVER (London-1976)	£126 mn	£55 mn
3. MARKETABILITY	✓	✓
4. OPTIONS	✓	✓
5. FINANCIAL TIMES INDEX 3 YEAR LOW	170	150
6. FINANCIAL TIMES INDEX 3 YEAR HIGH	290	463
7. ARBITRAGE	✓	✓
8. MUTUAL FUNDS	✓	✓
9. MANAGED PORTFOLIOS	✓	✓

If you are an investor who has not entered the commodity markets, maybe you should think again. There are many ways we can help you take advantage of the investment opportunities offered by the commodity markets.

If you would like more information, telephone or write to Mr. R. Valentine, Director,

Commodity Analysis Limited

Commodity and Metal Brokers

194-200 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 4PE. Telephone 01-283 2201.

It's your business to know your growth objectives.

It's our business to help you achieve them.

With US\$14 billion in assets, Nippon Fudosan Bank is one of Japan's leading long-term credit banks. As such, we've provided financing and advice to practically every major industrial and commercial concern in the country. This experience makes us well qualified to help you achieve your growth objectives. In Japan. And worldwide.

Whether you're building a park or a petrochemical plant, seeking a joint venture partner or looking for financial assistance on world money markets, whatever your growth needs, you can rely on NFB's in-depth expertise to help you meet them.

NFB


Nippon Fudosan Bank

Head Office: 13-10, Kojima-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102, Japan Tel: 03-263-1111 Telex: 32821 NFBTOK  
London Branch: Winchester House, 77, London Wall, London EC2A 3DU, U.K. Tel: 01-633 4683/6 Telex: 38966 NFBELN  
New York Branch: 5 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005 Tel: 212-363-9797  
Tel: 19233 NFBNYK (Domestic), 223496 NFBUR, 423621 NFBIN (International)  
Los Angeles Office: 500 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1400, Los Angeles, California 90017 Tel: 213-629-5566 Telex: 674 NFBAX  
Frankfurt Office: Niederrhein 61-61, 6000 Frankfurt am Main, F.R.G. Germany Tel: 0611-72-36 41/2 Telex: 41337 NFBFRA  
Beirut Office: 10th Floor, Centre Verdun Bldg., Beirut, Lebanon Tel: 2414743 Telex: 22194 NFBRT  
Lisbon Office: Rua do Carmo 10, Lisbon, Portugal Tel: 214 11 11 Telex: 22194 NFBRT  
P.T. Private Development Finance Company of Indonesia, Jakarta, City Bank, Hawaii



*These Notes were offered and sold outside the United States of America and Switzerland.  
This announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

April 27, 1977



\$20,000,000

**EUROFIMA**

(European Company for the Financing of Railway Rolling Stock)

7½% Notes Due 1983

---

The National Commercial Bank  
Saudi Arabia

First Boston AG

Abu Dhabi Investment Company

Arab Bank Ltd.

Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

Libyan Arab Foreign Bank

National Bank of Bahrain







**Banque Bruxelles Lambert. The ABECOR bank in Belgium. 24 avenue Marnix, 1050 Bruxelles. Tel. 02/513.81.81. Telex 26392/BBLIN**

1

Option	& price	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Close	Option	& price	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Close	Option	& price	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Close			
		May	Aug	Nov				Jul	Oct	Jan				Jul	Oct	Jan				
A E P	29	10	a	a	5 1/4	24 1/4	Alcoa	59	26	3 3/4	a	3 3/4	38 3/4	280	3030	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4	
Am P	29	b	a	a	1 1/4	22 1/4	Alcoa	40	26	3 3/4	a	3 3/4	38 3/4	10	10	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4	
Am Hos	29	b	a	38	1 1/4	22 1/4	Am Exp	35	15	3 3/4	a	3 3/4	38 3/4	35	75	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4	
Am Hos	29	b	a	38	1 1/4	22 1/4	Am Exp	40	26	3 3/4	a	3 3/4	38 3/4	35	75	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4	
A M P	29	34	a	2	3 1/4	27 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115	4 1/4	a	5	20	3 3/4	64 1/4	118	7 1/4	8 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4
Bally	29	25	1 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/4	21 1/4	Am Tel	40	115</											

Option	price	Vol. Last - May -	Vol. Last - Aug -	Vol. Last - Nov -	Close N.Y.	
A M F	15	a	4 1/2	a	b	19 1/2
A M F	20	a	1 1/2	19 1/2	a	22
A M F	25	a	1 1/2	19 1/2	a	22
A S A	15	125	2 1/2	5	1 1/2	19 1/2
A S A	20	a	1 1/2	172	15 1/2	19 1/2
A S A	25	a	1 1/2	172	15 1/2	19 1/2
Arnet	15	37	3 1/2	14	2 1/2	19 1/2
Bally	20	a	1 1/2	19 1/2	a	22
Bally	20	1395	a	648	2 1/2	23 1/2
Bally	25	a	1 1/2	648	2 1/2	23 1/2
Bally	25	a	1 1/2	648	2 1/2	23 1/2
Caterp.	50	a	8 1/2	25	a	38 1/2
Caterp.	50	243	3 1/2	14	2 1/2	38 1/2
Con Ed	15	10	1 1/2	19 1/2	a	22 1/2
Con Ed	20	11	2 1/2	a	a	22 1/2
Con Ed	25	a	1 1/2	a	a	22 1/2
D P	10	20	11 1/2	15	11 1/2	19 1/2
D P	15	a	1 1/2	115	1 1/2	19 1/2
E I P	10	a	1 1/2	8 1/2	a	11 1/2
E I P	15	87	3 1/2	46	3 1/2	18 1/2
E I P	20	a	1 1/2	54	10 1/2	18 1/2
Fleewh	10	a	1 1/2	24	1 1/2	17 1/2
Fleewh	15	a	1 1/2	35	1 1/2	17 1/2
Grace	25	a	2 1/2	3	1 1/2	30 1/2
Grace	30	1264	7 1/2	676	11 1/2	30 1/2
L P	15	a	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	30 1/2
SHGIC	15	416	a	15	1 1/2	15 1/2
SHGIC	20	a	1 1/2	10	1 1/2	15 1/2
SHGIC	25	125	1 1/2	129	9	27 1/2
N Semi	20	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	20	626	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	25	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	30	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	35	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	40	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	45	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	50	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	55	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	60	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	65	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	70	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	75	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	80	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	85	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	90	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	95	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	100	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	105	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	110	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	115	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	120	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	125	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	130	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	135	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	140	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	145	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	150	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	155	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	160	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	165	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	170	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	175	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	180	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	185	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	190	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	195	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	200	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	205	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	210	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	215	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	220	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	225	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	230	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	235	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	240	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	245	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	250	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	255	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	260	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	265	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	270	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	275	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	280	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	285	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	290	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	295	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	300	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	305	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	310	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	315	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	320	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	325	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	330	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	335	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	340	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	345	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	350	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	355	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	360	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	365	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	370	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	375	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	380	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	385	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	390	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	395	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	400	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	405	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	410	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	415	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	420	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	425	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	430	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	435	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	440	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	445	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	450	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	455	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	460	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	465	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	470	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	475	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	480	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	485	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	490	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	495	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	500	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	505	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	510	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	515	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	520	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	525	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	530	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	535	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	540	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	545	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	550	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	555	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	560	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	565	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	570	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	575	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	580	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	585	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	590	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	595	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	600	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	605	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	610	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	615	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	620	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	625	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	630	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	635	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	640	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	645	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	650	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	655	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	660	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	665	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	670	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	675	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	680	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	685	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	690	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	695	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	700	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	705	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	710	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	715	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	720	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	725	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	730	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	735	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	740	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	745	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	750	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	755	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	760	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	765	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	770	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	775	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	780	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	785	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	790	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	795	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	800	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	805	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	810	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	815	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	820	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	825	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	830	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	835	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	840	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	845	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	850	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	855	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	860	a	1 1/2	152	1 1/2	27 1/2
N Semi	865	a	1 1/2	152		

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

For the six months  
May 19th, 1977 to November 21st, 1977  
the Notes will carry an  
interest rate of 8% per annum.

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.  
By: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London  
Agent Bank

(An international call means business)

**"Long Distance is the next best thing to being there."**



## Sports

[illegible]



**SITA**  
*By Kate Millet, Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 322*  
**Reviewed by John Leonard**

I HOPE that Kate Millet feels better, now that the author of "Sexual Politics" is happily at work on her sculpture, or agitating for a cause or writing a real book. While it is impossible not to respect the pain, love, anger and confusion here, the embarrassment and, I suppose, the bravery, "Sita" is less a book than tickertape pouring out of a wound.

Sita—courtless, courtesan, matron, flirt, mother, wife, lover, gossip playing with blouses or jewelry, administrator, coquette—tells Miss Millet, "you are simply a person who doesn't like yourself very much." This is not entirely true, Miss Millet doesn't like the person she has been turned out to by Sita. Anyway, not liking yourself is never simple. The question is, why, and what are you going to do about it. What Kate Millet did was to keep a journal.

The time of the journal is three months in the spring, and the place is Berkeley, Calif. But the memory of the journal is three years, flickering in New York, Sacramento, Mexico and Italy.

They were not good years for Miss Millet. They were years of unfinished manuscripts, suicide attempts, loony bims and the end of her marriage. But Sita was her life. Sita: a mixed-blood, Brazilian and Italian, a college bureaucrat, with two grown children after three bad marriages; Sita, who fell in love with her in Sacramento, brought her fresh flowers and left her little notes; Sita, with whom she moved into a house in the Berkeley hills. This Sita doesn't love her anymore, or enough.

Miss Millet, we learn, wanted it all, perhaps too much—New York and Berkeley, her loft near the Bowers and her house overlooking the bay, the art world for half the year and Sita for the other half. Returning to Berkeley, she finds that Sita, her children and their consorts have turned the house into a kind of commune. Miss Millet is barely tolerated. And not just Sita, having an affair with at least one other person, but also that other man.

As a friend of mine pined when I asked her what she was writing, she was writing a story of my life. Wrong."

Miss Millet expensively, possessively, lovingly. She is the story of sexual freedom and she can't stand it. She would want Sita, but she would allow, to choose not to be free. She knows that she is dying—"slowly, diseased plant"—stick it out, with a journal, her autopsy.

I choose to read "Sita" because at least in the worst life now lost, we can find an answer to our words in consequence. This is the last gift or usefulness, hope of a future."

This is classic helplessly, more loved in return; which is just as the two of you will listen, masochistic, murderous end appears climbing a staircase, to be your spouse. Just because Sita in "Of Humankind" wrote this meant it shouldn't be written again and start out as virgin. Miss Millet's analysis has been applied of these emotions larger than herself she suffers, she is the skin of her face, she is in the grip of a vision; who needs a But there's the obsession of "Sita" to the point of. There is almost not told 20 times. It Millet had written, telephoning every to report the same and then publishing. Her "vast" "recurrent ennui" fear," "morbid cure of betrayal," "the ambivalence" and add up to a 24-hour program that we Miss Millet was on courage, energy, ory. I believe genius, energetic at that she still loves qualities add up who could be a s not necessarily a

John Leonard is  
of The New York

**Chess**  
*By Raymond*

NEW YORK.—"To win," says the Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen—one of the most successful tournament competitors of our time—"it is necessary to accept lost positions."

What he means is that the ambition to win requires a willingness to arrive at unbalanced positions, enabling one to derive a clear-cut strategy for pressing the opponent, but also allowing him counterchances that will, from time to time, get out of hand.

If one always holds back, keeping within the limits of a position, the result may well be a very correct draw.

Whether one wants to take Larsen's kind of risks, is, however, another question.

A perfect example of the type of play that Larsen applauds is seen in the game between Grandmaster János Tarjan of Berkeley, Calif., and István Fehér of Hungary from the 13th round of the Hastings International Tournament.

To begin with the challenging 3 N-B3, instead of the insipid 3 B-Q3, required a sharp follow-up, especially after Tarjan's ambitious 3... P-KB4; 4 P-K3, N-KB3; 5 B-Q3, BxNch; 6 P-K3, which saddled white with doubled QBPs. However, the remainder of the game will show that while Tarjan had his heart in the fight, Fehér cringed uncharacteristically.

Whereas Tarjan could have played it safe with 9... O-O, he lashed out with a superaggressive 9... P-KR4, working to weaken the light squares on the white side with 10 B-K4, P-R5; 11 N-R1, B-K3; 12 P-N3.

After 12... P-QN3; 13 N-B2, B-N3, Fehér was presented with the opportunity for a very dangerous gambit; 14 P-K4, P-KP, P-P; 15 B-R3! However, his instinct 14 B-K1, Q-Q3; 15 B-B1 gave Tarjan time to achieve a stronghold on the light squares after 15... N-QB4; 16 B-R1, N-K3!; 17 N-N3, B-N3.

**WHITE**  
Fehér  
1 P-K4  
2 P-QB4  
3 N-B3  
4 P-K3  
5 B-Q3  
6 P-K3  
7 N-K3  
8 N-N3  
9 O-O  
10 P-B4  
11 N-R1  
12 P-N3  
13 N-B2  
14 B-K1  
15 B-B1  
16 R-N1  
17 N-N3  
18 B-N3  
19 R-N2  
20 R-Q2  
21 R-P

**BLACK**  
Tarjan  
P-K3  
B-Nch  
P-B4  
N-KB3  
BxNch  
P-Q3  
P-KR4  
P-R5  
P-R6  
P-QN3  
B-N2  
Q-Q2  
N-QB4  
N-K3  
B-N3  
O-O  
P-P  
B-N3

**WHITE**  
Fehér  
22 Q-K2  
23 Q-B2  
24 P-P  
25 R-K-Q1  
26 P-K3  
27 P-B4  
28 P-P  
29 K-B2  
30 K-K3  
31 Q-B2  
32 R-Q1  
33 K-B1  
34 K-N1  
35 R-K1  
36 R-Q1  
37 R-K1  
38 Q-B1  
39 P-K4  
40 P-K4  
41 Resigns

**BLACK**  
Tarjan  
22 Q-K2  
23 Q-B2  
24 P-P  
25 R-K-Q1  
26 P-K3  
27 P-B4  
28 P-P  
29 K-B2  
30 K-K3  
31 Q-B2  
32 R-Q1  
33 K-B1  
34 K-N1  
35 R-K1  
36 R-Q1  
37 R-K1  
38 Q-B1  
39 P-K4  
40 P-K4  
41 Resigns

**WHITE**  
Fehér  
22 Q-K2  
23 Q-B2  
24 P-P  
25 R-K-Q1  
26 P-K3  
27 P-B4  
28 P-P  
29 K-B2  
30 K-K3  
31 Q-B2  
32 R-Q1  
33 K-B1  
34 K-N1  
35 R-K1  
36 R-Q1  
37 R-K1  
38 Q-B1  
39 P-K4  
40 P-K4  
41 Resigns

**BLACK**  
Tarjan  
22 Q-K2  
23 Q-B2  
24 P-P  
25 R-K-Q1  
26 P-K3  
27 P-B4  
28 P-P  
29 K-B2  
30 K-K3  
31 Q-B2  
32 R-Q1  
33 K-B1  
34 K-N1  
35 R-K1  
36 R-Q1  
37 R-K1  
38 Q-B1  
39 P-K4  
40 P-K4  
41 Resigns

**WHITE**  
Fehér  
22 Q-K2  
23 Q-B2  
24 P-P  
25 R-K-Q1  
26 P-K3  
27 P-B4  
28 P-P  
29 K-B2  
30 K-K3  
31 Q-B2  
32 R-Q1  
33 K-B1  
34 K-N1  
35 R-K1  
36 R-Q1  
37 R-K1  
38 Q-B1  
39 P-K4  
40 P-K4  
41 Resigns

**BLACK**  
Tarjan  
22 Q-K2  
23 Q-B2  
24 P-P  
25 R-K-Q1  
26 P-K3  
27 P-B4  
28 P-P  
29 K-B2  
30 K-K3  
31 Q-B2  
32 R-Q1  
33 K-B1  
34 K-N1  
35 R-K1  
36 R-Q1  
37 R-K1  
38 Q-B1  
39 P-K4  
40 P-K4  
41 Resigns

**WHITE**  
Fehér  
22 Q-K2  
23 Q-B2  
24 P-P  
25 R-K-Q1  
26 P-K3  
27 P-B4  
28 P-P  
29 K-B2  
30 K-K3  
31 Q-B2  
32 R-Q1  
33 K-B1  
34 K-N1  
35 R-K1  
36 R-Q1  
37 R-K1  
38 Q-B1  
39 P-K4  
40 P-K4  
41 Resigns

**BLACK**  
Tarjan  
22 Q-K2  
23 Q-B2  
24 P-P  
25 R-K-Q1  
26 P-K3  
27 P-B4  
28 P-P  
29 K-B2  
30 K-K3  
31 Q-B2  
32 R-Q1  
33 K-B1  
34 K-N1  
35 R-K1  
36 R-Q1  
37 R-K1  
38 Q-B1  
39 P-K4  
40 P-K4  
41 Resigns

**WHITE**  
Fehér  
22 Q-K2  
23 Q-B2  
24 P-P  
25 R-K-Q1  
26 P-K3  
27 P-B4  
28 P-P  
29 K-B2  
30 K-K3  
31 Q-B2  
32 R-Q1  
33 K-B1  
34 K-N1  
35 R-K1  
36 R-Q1  
37 R-K1  
38 Q-B1  
39 P-K4  
40 P-K4  
41 Resigns

**BLACK**  
Tarjan  
22 Q-K2  
23 Q-B2  
24 P-P  
25 R-K-Q1  
26 P-K3  
27 P-B4  
28 P-P  
29 K-B2  
30 K-K3  
31 Q-B2  
32 R-Q1  
33 K-B1  
34 K-N1  
35 R-K1  
36 R-Q1  
37 R-K1  
38 Q-B1  
39 P-K4  
40 P-K4  
41 Resigns

**WHITE**  
Fehér  
22 Q-K2  
23 Q-B2  
24 P-P  
25 R-K-Q1  
26 P-K3  
27 P-B4  
28 P-P  
29 K-B2  
30 K-K3  
31 Q-B2  
32 R-Q1  
33 K-B1  
34 K-N1  
35 R-K1  
36 R-Q1  
37 R-K1  
38 Q-B1  
39 P-K4  
40 P-K4  
41 Resigns

**BLACK**  
Tarjan  
22 Q-K2  
23 Q-B2  
24 P-P  
25 R-K-Q1  
26 P-K3  
27 P-B4  
28 P-P  
29 K-B2  
30 K-K3  
31 Q-B2  
32 R-Q1  
33 K-B1  
34 K-N1  
35 R-K1  
36 R-Q1  
37 R-K1  
38 Q-B1  
39 P-K4  
40 P-K4  
41 Resigns

**WHITE**  
Fehér  
22 Q-K2  
23 Q-B2  
24 P-P  
25 R-K-Q1  
26 P-K3  
27 P-B4  
28 P-P  
29 K-B2  
30 K-K3  
31 Q-B2  
32 R-Q1  
33 K-B1  
34 K-N1  
35 R-K1  
36 R-Q1  
37 R-K1  
38 Q-B1  
39 P-K4  
40 P-K4  
41 Resigns

**BLACK**  
Tarjan  
22 Q-K2  
23 Q-B2  
24 P-P  
25 R-K-Q1  
26 P-K3  
27 P-B4  
28 P-P  
29 K-B2  
30 K-K3  
31 Q-B2  
32 R-Q1  
33 K-B1  
34 K-N1  
35 R-K1  
36 R-Q1  
37 R-K1  
38 Q-B1  
39 P-K4  
40 P-K4  
41 Resigns

**WHITE**  
Fehér  
22 Q-K2  
23 Q-B2  
24 P-P  
25 R-K-Q1  
26 P-K3  
27 P-B4  
28 P-P  
29 K-B2  
30 K-K3  
31 Q-B2  
32 R-Q1  
33 K-B1  
34 K-N1  
35 R-K1  
36 R-Q1  
37 R-K1  
38 Q-B







